PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,477—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1 st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7553		
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5234	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,955	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,636	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	7,367	Chevalier	24th June "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,113	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* † TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrior	5,595	2nd June 1905.
*‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,347	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Suez. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes &c, at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th May from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 16th May.

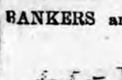
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,300 tons, on or about 12th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3689	16th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June,
ARABIA	G. Reid	3393	22nd	June,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July,
SCINDIA	Snaefo Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept,
BRITANNIA	K. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept,
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct,
ARABIA	G. Read	3593	29th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

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TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress	24-0	27 0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts	30-0	33 0

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS at all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon,

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS, CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 13	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 6	38
39	35 8	67 5	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 37-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THE
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
Under the Personal Direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
and by Special arrangement with
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON,
Will present the following
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES!
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

SATUR. MAY 13, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MON. MAY 15, THE CINGALEE.
TUES. MAY 16, THE ORCHID.
WED. MAY 17, The Catch of the Season.
THURS. MAY 18, SERGEANT BRUE.
FRI. MAY 19, The Duchess of Dantzic.
SATUR. MAY 20, THE NEW BARMAID.
MON. MAY 22, THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUES. MAY 23, FAUST-U P-TO DATE.
WED. MAY 24, VERONIQUE.
THURS. MAY 25, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.
FRI. MAY 26, The Talk of the Town.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls.. .....Rs. 4 | Dress Circle .....Rs. 3
SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.
A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on tickets booked for the 12 performances.
The Box Office Now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
The Subscribers will have first choice of seats as the box-plans will not be open for ordinary bookings until Monday, May 8th.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s.s. "LICHTENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 4th May, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. H. WENDEN, C. I. E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway, having proceeded to England on leave, Mr. F. T. RICKARDS, has been APPOINTED to act as AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, during Mr. Wenden's absence.

FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.
Victoria Terminus, 2nd May, 1905.

HIRE OF LIGHTERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION of LIGHTERS, etc., for the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay.
Forms may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, R. N. Depot, Bombay, and sealed Tenders in duplicate will be received at the same Office up to NOON on THURSDAY, 4th May, 1905.

M. G. BROWN,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge.
R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 29th April, 1905.

J. N. TATA MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above MEMORIAL are REQUESTED to be so good as to PAY their Subscriptions into the BANK OF BOMBAY or to the Undersigned.

A. LESLIE,
VIJBHOOKHUNDAS ATMARAM,
DARASHA R. CHICHGUR,
VITHALDAS DAMODER THAKERSEY,
FURDOONJI M. KANGA,
FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM,
D. E. WACHA.
Honorary Secretaries.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1905, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1904, has been declared payable at the Registered, Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1905, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April 1905 on presentation of their Share-Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1905.

THE STANDARD MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Tuesday, the 25th April, 1905, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1904, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1905, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April 1905 on presentation of their Share-Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1905.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A 1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the Contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rate to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905. No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાસ જૈઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,
રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hall
Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTIBAI, widow of DHARSEY KORESEY, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore claiming to have any right, title or interest therein either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, charge, gift, inheritance, bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, at 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 1286, Collector's New No. 7037, Old Survey No. 521, and New Survey No. 2562, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Old Ward Nos. 41 and 37, New Ward No. 1525, and Street Nos. 76,17 and 19, all which premises are situate at Wadni Gadi, on the East side of Bhundari Street without the Fort in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Rasuji Hassuji Street, on or towards the West by the Street, formerly called Bhandari Street now called Samuel Street, on or towards the North by a Gully to be used in common with the owner and tenants of the house of Haridas Sewji, and on or towards the South by the house and the passage belonging there to of Mowjee Godoo now recently purchased by the said Tulsidas Soorjee and which formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Motibai and her tenants.—Dated this 3rd day of May, 1905.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Horaby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 18th day of May inst., at 3 P.M., for the purpose of taking the POLL demanded at the Ordinary General Meeting of the 26th April last, and for transacting the business left unfinished at the said Meeting of the 26th April last.

By Order of the Chairman of the Meeting of the 26th April, 1905 and of the Board,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT M. F. G. CO. LD.

NOTICE is also given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from TO-MORROW, the 4th inst.

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.
Bombay 3rd May, 1905.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
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Only one Trial will satisfy.
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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagon.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000
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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
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Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawaii.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.
K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

The most reviving and strengthening Remedy of the present time is

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC

Which contains in the most agreeable form all the elements Productive of Health and strength

(Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Potash, Soda, &c.) in a scientifically combined and concentrated form.

Specially Capable of Assimilation.

It gives Brain and Nerve Strength.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared from the original Recipe of DR. TATE,

BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,

MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.,

60 TAMARIND LANE.

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 20TH APRIL 1905.

I—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1904-1905.

	Imports.	GOLD. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces...	392,065	49,254	342,711
Value in rupees ...	2,37,14,190	28,00,261	209,15,929
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	33,77,949	1,903,007	1,464,942
Value in rupees ...	20,28,51,610	11,06,14,843	9,32,36,767
	Imports.	SILVER. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces ...	6,808,856	184,315	6,624,341
Value in rupees ...	1,28,71,271	1,91,510	1,23,79,761
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905 -			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces...	90,831,168	23,074,478	67,756,690
Value in rupees.....	16,03,61,322	4,29,93,023	12,03,71,399
	Imports.	TOTAL. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1905—			
Weight in ounces....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	3,65,85,461	32,91,771	3,24,73,643
To the end of the month of Feb. 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	36,72,15,932	15,36,07,866	21,36,03,066

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1904-1905.

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE) IN. In the month of Feb. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	26,53,175	12,18,382	38,71,557
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	8,23,063	54,25,145	62,48,209
	TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD. To the end of the month of Feb. 1905 Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	3,90,49,021	3,90,49,021
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	2,33,51,128	90,96,704	3,24,47,832
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	....	3,91,924	3,91,924
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage.....	2,83,89,342	66,00,224	59,52,91,567
	COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of Feb. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees.....	57,00,021	65,69,023	-1,22,69,044
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2,50,003	.....	2,50,023
	To the end of the month of Feb. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale).....	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale).....	.....	20,364,654	20,364,654
2 Rupees.....	3,69,00,242	5,67,78,251	9,36,78,493
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	41,53,035	.....	41,52,035

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 1st April, 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	218	466	7	741
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	15,97,061	29,08,958	41 899	45,47,918
Total for 10 weeks.	17,32,061	31,43,958	45,899	49,21,918
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,31,800	2,32,911	3,128	3,72,839
Per mile of Ry. do.	271	462	6	739
Total to corresponding date do.	16,14,994	27,95,112	56,789	44,66,895
Increase for the week ..... Rs.				1,161
Do to date ..... "				4,55,023

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st April 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	4,000	20,000	.....	24,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	142	.....	170
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	45,775	2,57,092	565	3,13,432
Total for 13 weeks...	59775	2,77,092	565	3,37,432
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	3,667	16,673	40	20,380
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	118	.....	144
Total to corresponding date do.	45,320	2,43,777	1,280	2,90,377
Increase for the week..... Rs.				3,620
Do, to date ..... "				47,056

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istria, 1735 tons, Captain D Dabovich will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Waudby, 2580 tons, Captain D Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cape Town 11th April in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived on the 2nd instant from Hull, 2nd April, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Trocas, 2657 tons, Captain W Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Belikpapan, 14th April with a cargo of 5224 tons bulk oil and 500 cases benzoine.

THE P and O Co's steamer Tientsin 2555 tons, Captain C D Goldsmith arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kobe, 31st March via Moji with a general cargo and coal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Meming...Survey Steamer
HMS Hyacinth....Capt Hon H L A Hood DSO....Flagship

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville.....Cruiser
R M S Sphinx....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr....Beauchamp .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Eden (bque).....	414	Soutou.....	.....	.....	The Captain
Persepolis.....	.....	Capt Abraham.....	.....	.....	Persian Gunboat
Baron Ionerdale.	2140	Crokul.....	.....	.....	W & A G & Co
Arcadia.....	3513	Cubbitt.....	.....	.....	P & O Co
Benzada.....	1340	MacLean	.....	.....	M M & Co
Winchester	2087	Walton	.....	.....	K N & Co
Hosein.....	993	Royan.....	.....	.....	B & P S N Co
Clan Buchanan....	1917	Main	.....	.....	F M & Co
Shirala	3400	Brown.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Nubia.....	3644	Tillard.....	Chins.....	.....	15-5 P & O Co
Dwarka.....	759	Williams.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mylerist	Calcutta	.....	B & P S N Co
Clan Mackenzie..	1921	William.....	.....	.....	E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor.....	4141	Finnis	.....	.....	T Morrison & Co
Alwia.....	2974	Figot	.....	.....	E Tajbhoy
Surada.....	2400	England.....	.....	.....	M Mackenzie & Co
Obra	3496	Johnson.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Terrier	1003	Nilson.....	.....	.....	F F Campbell & Co
Mohammadi.....	1252	Fairweather.....	.....	.....	B & P S Co
Waudby 2588	Anderson.....	.....	.....	.....	R A Willis
Trocas.....	2657	Kerr	.....	.....	.....
Tokio.....	2481	Jones.....	.....	.....	Finlay Muir & Co
Tientsin.....	2555	Goldsmith..	.....	.....	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Inkonka.....	2206	W O Moon	A'werp	5	J Mackin
B	Clan Mackinon	3049	Jones	Havre	15-5	F Muir & Co
D&E	Clan Urquhart	3707	Matthason	D'kirk	.....	F Muir & Co
G	Mokhtari.....	1110	Sorey	.....	.....	B & P S N Co
H	Cromwell.....	1977	Schell.....	Antwerp	.....	M M & Co
K	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	D'kirk	18-5	F M F & Co
M	Afghan.....	1439	Dexter.....	Calcutta	4-5	H C Joosub
O	Hartfool	2571	Upperton	Hull	6-5	Latham & Co
O	Somali	1622	Winkler	.....	5-5	Zanzibarde A Siradas
Q	Rein.....	726	Olsen	Singapore	5-5	F F Campbell & Co

Outside.

Akbar.....	1440	Baldwin.....	Mauritius.....			H C Joosub

H. W. P. D.

Indravati.....	513	Mohamed	C ports.....	4-5	Shpd & Co
Kaveri.....	553	Fakeera.....	Bhavnagar.....	6-5	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nevasa	1945	Hirst.....	Stream.....	4-5 M M & Co
3	Clan Fergueson	3107	Mcalister	London	4-5 F M & Co
7	Istria.....	1735	Dobruch	Calcutta	4-5 A Lloyds S N Co
9	Llobtenfels	3768	Frericks	Karachi	5-5 Glade & Co
12	Macedonia....	5215	Bennett.....	London	13-5 P & O Co
14	Linga.....	943	Rickford	Busrah	55 M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Tientsin s.....	Goldsmith ..	Kobe Mar 31
	Tokio s	Jones.....	Hull April 2
3	Trocas s	Kerr	Balikpapan April 14
	Waudoy s	Anderson	Cape Town April 11

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Jumna s	Parsons	Calcutta &c
	Nippon s	Lorch	Kobe &c
	Glenaen s	Hurst	Baltimore
	Dunbarmoor s	Moffett	Barcelona

The steamer Istria Dabovich for Rangoon obtained her por clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday ;—

Steamer Waudby for Portsaid for Order
" Nevasa for Calcutta &c
" Tokio for Hull via Korachi

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

April 30—Steamer Craigard.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
28	Clan Graham.....	Coast
27	Neuenfels	Antwerp
28	Clan Macleod.....	Liverpool
30	Clan Cameron	Coast
30	Martiana.....	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived in London on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Deo Balduino which left Bombay on the 15th April arrived at Naples on the morning of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 3.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia—18 cases opium P and O Co ; 4600 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 14 bales skins W and A Graham and Co : 400 cwt horns Bundaally Esmail

Clan Ferguson s—1400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 135 cwt kangseed Lukhmidas Purshotum

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—10000 cwt poppyseed and 2666 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts myrabolams H Anandrao and Co ; 8000 cwt linseed J Fachiri ; 4000 cwt linseed D Nanjee and Co ; 2240 cwt wheat J A Begbie and Co ; 550 bale cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromwell s—501 cwt myrabolams P Lukhmidas and Co ; 56 bales reiling waste K Hurmukhroy and Co ; 8 cwt gum P Jethabhoy ; 30 bales hemp E Haroon ; 1001 cwt myrabollams C Cooverjee ; 4000 cwt linseed and 4000 cwt rape seed N Khairaz and Co.

Inkonka s—886 bales hemp K Visram and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lightenfels s 2 pots rosa oil and 11 pots geranium oil Volkart Bros ; 1000 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co ; 16 bale cottonfly J C Tadiwala ; 6000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 177 cwt linseed and 1178 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros ; 11 bales botton oilcake and Co ; 1000 cwt castorseed Killik Nixon and Co ; 400 cwt bone meal E C Nanjee ; 2000 cwt bone meal M Jamal ; 31 cwt myrabolams P Jethabhoy ; 172 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR BREMEN.

Lichtenfels s—12 bales cotton Bombay Cotton Trade Association

FOR NEW YORK.

Macedonia s—108 bales skins Max Klien

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDER.

Waudby s—5500 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—1 case opium P and O Co

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 31st and 32nd Silver Spoon Competitions fired for, at Ghat Cooper on Saturday last. The next shoot will be on Saturday the 13th May, at 300, 700, and 800 yards :—

	Score 900 yards
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	29a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	29b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	27c
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	27d
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musktry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles.....	22a
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols.....	21
a Handicapped 9 Points	
b " 8 " Winner of Spoon	
c " 8 "	
d " 7 "	

	Score 1,000 yards
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	31a
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musktry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	29b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	22
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	21
a Handicapped 8 Points Winner of Spoon	
b " 8 "	

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 2.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	290 7-16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	299 1-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	2106 1/4	= unchanged
3½-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	986	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3/16	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 1/8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York.....	56 3-4	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= + 0-1
Berlin	20·48 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·36 1/4	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England.....	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans.....	1 3/4 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans.....	2 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 sellers tone steady

WHEAT—
Tone of wheat dull,

RAPESEED—
Tone of rapeseed firm,

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 39 1-2 sellers tone flat.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Tourane and Etolia.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·27 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 32,000 bales. Futures closed firm.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·11	4·13	4·15
—4	—4	—4
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·16	4·18	4·19
—4	—4	—4
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·20	4·21	4·22
—4	—4	—4

Receipts at U S Ports.....	30,000 bales
Do last year	6,300 do
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 do
Do do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot.....	7·90 unchanged
Futures, month of July.....	7·51 — 2 a
Do. do. December.....	7·78 — 2 b

a Declined owing to port receipts running above expectations.

b Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot.....		7 7-16 unchanged
Futures, month of	August.....	7·50 + 1
Do. do.	November	7·62 unchanged
Tone at close		steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 2nd May, 1905 :—

Cotton.....	20,291 bales.
Wheat.....	92,504 cwts.
Linseed.....	58,368 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	9,926 do
Gingelly seed	2,319 do
Poppyseed	7,650 do
Groundnuts.....	3,300 do
Castorseed	1,592 do
Rice	5,115 do
Myrabollams	4,747 do
Cottonseed	17,020 do
Mowrasseed.....	32 do
Gram.....	2,388 do
Joowar	18,770 do
Maize	Nil

BOMBAY, MAY 3.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	192
Japan 30 do do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99·2
1st Settlement	98·14

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th	March	2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do	14th	April	5 do
Bank of Bengal do	28th	do	4 do
Bank of Madras do	15th	do	6 do

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	6 13 0
Forward Suttah May..	6 15 0
September	7 7 0

RAPESEED—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	7 0 0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7 4 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	28 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone, dull.

White Delhi ready ...	4 8 6 per cwt
Do. Do forward ..	4 9 0 do
Jubbulpore, Pessi ...	2 9 12 0 per cdy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.

Estimated sales.....	8,000 bales
Imports	9,000 do.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·14	4·16	4·18
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
4·19	4·21	4·22
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·23	4·24	4·25

COTTON.—There is little or no change to report in our market, which continues steady. There is a small enquiry from shippers and mills for ready cotton, which continues to run on stapled, and high class descriptions, and full prices are being paid for these.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (By. terms)...	165	153	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms).....	170	160	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	169	159	...	
Oomrawatee (decapte) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	
Khandeish do. ...	171	165		
Jalgaon do. ...	173	167		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do. do.	180	174	...	
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	185	179	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	191	185	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	204	201	198	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	200	
Westerns ...	...	...	187	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market Closed.....	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowmnggar	.....
The Manchester Market has been.....	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols.....	90 7/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1/4
2 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	88
Bar silver.....	25 3/16

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,365
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Bank of Madras	10.000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,089
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£48,sold
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£68 sold
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	3rd 10 pr	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ...	"	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry...	4,000	500	...	3rd Rs 12	620
Rapti Valley Co. ...	5,000	500	...	3rd Rs 7	42

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMSON—April 14, at Azhikkal, North Malabar, the wife of Andrew Williamson, Executive Engineer, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BAXENDALE—STUART—April 26, at All Saint's Cathedral Allahabad, by the Rev H Menzies, Sgt Frederick James Baxendale, 63rd Battery, R F A, to Alice Buchanan Stuart, sister of Mr George Stuart of Mirzapur.

DEATHS.

WHITWELL—April 4, at Woodlands Estate, Kangra Valley, killed instantly by the earthquake, Grace Florence, the youngest daughter of the late Henry Whitwell, of Madras.

ANDERSON—April 19, at "The Park," Lahore, Alexander Anderson, C I E, I C S, aged 55 years.

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The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.

Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.

In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ringworm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.

Also in tablet form.

Bottles of 25,.....Re, 1.

Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11·37m, 11·23s. Low water, 4·58m., 5·22s. Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

DINNER TO MR. C. M. CURSETJI.—The dinner to Mr. C. M. Cursetji, retired Third Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, which was unavoidably postponed, will take place at the Freemason's Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, on Sunday the 7th inst.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of April, the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary, was 3,043. Among them the number of new admission was 708, classified as stated below :—Men 427, women 113 and children 168. The average daily attendance was 101.

ACCIDENT TO A COAL LABOURER.—Dana Kala, a coal labourer, aged thirty-five, employed on board the steamship Mozafari, while ascending an iron ladder from No. 2 hold, accidentally slipped and fell into the hold, sustaining serious internal injuries. He was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.—Sorabji Dadabhoy, a Parsi, has reported to the police that on Tuesday evening, he locked his house in 7th Lane, Kamatipoora, and went out. He returned about two hours after, when he found the lock wrenched off the door. An examination of the place showed that three cupboards and two boxes had been broken open and currency notes and cash of the total value of Rs. 799 stolen.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Rajanbhoy Jooma, who resides at Khalifa street, was driving in a brougham along Sonapari Baug Road, on Tuesday evening, when the horse attached to the carriage took fright and bolted and dashed the carriage against a tree on the side of the road. Rajanbhoy was thrown down and received a number of cuts and bruises about his body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his wounds were dressed. The carriage was damaged.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—A murder was committed at Sonosra, writes our Bhawnagar correspondent. It appears that an altercation ensued between two men of the Koli caste. From words they came to blows which resulted in the death of one of the disputants. The Police Superintendent of Bhownagar has proceeded thither to enquire into the matter.—The dead body of a Hindu passenger, travelling by the mixed train leaving Wadhwan at 1-30 a.m. was found at Dhola Junction on Tuesday. The deceased and his relatives were bound for Amreli via Chital Station. The body was examined by Dr. Desai who pronounced death to be due to pneumonia.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March.....	Kaiser Wilhelm.....
Overture	The Golden Lyre .....
Valse	Three Little Maids .....
Selection Scotch Melody	The Thistle.....
Polka (Piccolo Solo.)	The Deep Blue Sea .....
Valse	Love.....
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest .....
Galop John Peel.....	

Jar coolas
Herman
Carl Liefert
Sydddiet on
Brewer
J Lopez
A Fryor
Hunter

SELLING INTOXICATING DRUGS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Mr. Kuverji Darashaw, a Divisional Abkari Inspector, prosecuted, yesterday, before Mr Kersondas Chablidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Narayen Devji, a servant in the shop of Harjivan Khimji, for selling cocaine without a license on the 28th ultimo. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended. The defence set forth was that the cocaine alleged to have been purchased by one Visram from the accused was bought from some other person. The marked piece of money found on the accused was given to him by Visram to buy 'pan" and betel nuts. The Magistrate, after recording evidence in the case, fined the accused Rs. 150, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRES NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.

Bombay, May 4, 1905.

1 Extract from "Gazette of India" Military Department dated 14th April 1905 is published for information :—No 303 Bombay Volunteer Rifles Lieutenant Charles Carkeet James, resigns his commission.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE CHATTOORBHOOJ SUNDERJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, the Insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order, with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE ABDULA JOOSAB.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE JOOTHA CHAPSEY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. P. J. Padshaw opposed the application on the ground that the Insolvent had concealed his property and his books of accounts. After some discussion, his Lordship granted a fortnight's interim order in order to enable the opposing creditor to file affidavits.

RE YUSUF BIN RASHID.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order on behalf of the insolvent. Mr. Jinnah, in opposing the application on behalf of a creditor, stated that the Insolvent, who was an Arab horse-dealer, was likely to leave the jurisdiction of the Court. Insolvent had filed a long affidavit, but the creditor had had no time to reply to it. The matter was adjourned, the creditor undertaking in the meantime not to arrest the insolvent.

RE FURDOONJEE DADABHOY BHATHENA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of H. R. Umrigar, an opposing creditor, applied for an order, under section 36 of the Act, for the examination of certain witnesses, and for a rule "nisi" to the insolvent, requiring him to show cause why he should not forthwith deposit his books of account with the Official Assignee. His Lordship granted the application.

RE MARGARET ROCHE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied for leave to amend the insolvent's schedule and to serve notices, which his Lordship granted.

RE GOWASJI JIVANJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE DEWJI VARSANG.

Mr. Manker, on behal

DHARIWAL BLANKETS, PURE SUITINGS, WOOL.

COSTUME CLOTHS

PURE WOOL. SHAWLS (OR LOHIS).

FLANNELS PURE WORSTEDS WOOL. CASHMERES SERGES

PURE WOOL. REGIMENTAL SUPPLIES.

HOT WEATHER SPECIALITY

TUSSAH SERGE

Rs. 1-8 per yard 27" Wide.

CHOLERA BELTS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

PIANOS

S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS

S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC

S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING MACHINES

S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

BAND INSTRUMENTS

S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

S. ROSE & Co.

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NEW POLICIES IN 1903

ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000

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PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Chief Agents, Madras.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 16, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGICAL Survey work in India has now been thoroughly organized, but it has become evident, in view of the lines of profitable investigation which the Department has had to avoid and in view of the recently increased importance of the rarer elements in mineralogy, that the want of a special chemist, pure and simple, in charge of the Laboratory has now become a serious consideration, which, in the interests of practical efficiency must soon be faced. A certain amount of work on materials of a specially difficult kind is being undertaken by scientific friends abroad, such as that in connection with the peculiar rocks and minerals of the Vizagapatam hill-tracts now being investigated by Professor T. L. Walker of Toronto University and formerly of the Indian Survey Department. But most of the cases of interest, or at any rate, cases which can be turned to full account only through chemical aid, require investigation before the officers leave the areas in which petrological and mineralogical puzzles are met and special provision for such work at head-quarters is urgently needed. It is scarcely satisfactory that the Department should have to be dependent on others for this most interesting part of its work, and we trust there will be no unnecessary delay in deciding to entertain such an expert as is desired. Meantime, however, economic enquiries are diligently pursued. The value of the coal in the Jammu State has recently been tested, having been forced into prominence by a revival of the old project for building a railway to connect the city of Jammu with Srinagar, one intention being to arrange the alignment so as to tap the coal-bearing area in the Jammu hills. The coal in all cases is found to be extremely friable, due to crushing by earth movements, and generally has a high percentage of ash. It sometimes exhibits coking qualities, and, on account of the pyrites it contains, is in some places liable to spontaneous combustion. The quality of the material is subject to great variation in different fields, that from the Anji Valley, Sangarmaug and Lodhra being little better than carbonaceous shale. Locomotive trials made on briquettes of Ladda coal gave satisfactory calorific results, but difficulties were experienced on account of the insufficient strength of the briquettes—difficulties which might possibly be avoided by improvements in the system of their manufacture. However washed and briquetted, Ladda coal is considered to be probably as valuable as average Bengal coal, but the cost of mining would be so heavy that it could not compete with coal brought from Bengal.

Some new seams of coal have been discovered in the Northern Shan States. One of these was reported to be from ten to twelve feet in thickness, but to contain an undesirably high percentage of moisture. A detailed examination of these fields has partly exposed this seam which is declared to be quite fourteen feet thick. The work, commenced with the current field season, has not yet sufficiently progressed to permit of drawing any definite conclusions with regard to the value of these coal deposits. Engineering questions also come before the Survey Department. The services of one of its surveyors were lent to the Ceylon Government to assist in deciding questions of tunnelling and landslips on the hill railway. Another was deputed to report on the site selected for a proposed dam across the Penner river in the Nellore district; whilst a third made a report for the Bengal Government on the site suggested for the formation of a large irrigation reservoir in the Karmanasa Valley on the Kaimur ranges, and a fourth carried out similar investigations on behalf of the Central Provinces Administration in connection with the proposed dam across the Sur river, near Ramtek, Nagpur district. In connection with the Himalayan stations special inspections and reports were made by the Director, with regard to the effect of the railway cuttings on the hill-slopes below the new Civil Secretariat buildings in Simla, on the site of the jail and some of the higher slopes in Dharamsala, and on two occasions in Darjeeling, firstly, in connection with the training works in the cutchery jhora and on the Rungaroon road, and secondly, to give an opinion on a claim for damages alleged to have been accelerated in the lower part of the station in consequence of drainage changes introduced on the recommendation of the Landslips Committee of 1899.

A preliminary note on the geology of the Provinces of Tsang and U is contained in the last batch of records of the Survey Department. The uplands to the north of Sikkim and Bhutan furnish abundant evidence of the former greater extent of glacial conditions in the trans-Himalayan region. This is seen in the old moraines, erratics, old lake-basins and the many other phenomena indicative of former glacial action. Throughout the plain of the Yaru river, around Khamba Dzong, characteristic "roches montonnees" show the direction of flow of old glaciers from the northern slopes of the Himalayas. At the same time erratic blocks of granite which are stranded on the hills now at a height of several hundred feet above the surrounding plain and which were probably derived from Kanchenjhau and its neighbourhood prove that the drainage from that area must, at one time, have had a northerly trend and that consequently the Lachen river has captured much of what was formerly the watershed between the north and south systems of drainage, while even the Yaru plain and valley itself which now drains into Nepal, has probably been captured from the northern system by the gradual encroachments of the southeruward flowing streams. The area visited during the recent expedition is strikingly poor in minerals of economic value, the only one found "in situ" being gold, which was obtained in very small quantities from the coarse gravel beds of Tsangpo. These were pursued at various points near Chaksam, but the largest yield was only at the rate of '28 grains of gold per ton of gravel. The concentrates, which were found were examined, were found to contain, in addition to much magnetite and zircon, a small quantity of rutile, toournaline, hercynite and probably uraninite. Persistent rumours of the existence of coal at Lhasa, where it was said to be used in the local arsenal, proved groundless. The local rocks consist chiefly of granite, Jurassic slate and quartzite, with no trace of carbonaceous beds, while the fuel employed in the arsenal was charcoal. No reliable information as to the existence of any indigenous source of gems was obtained, and it appears that with the exception of turquoise, practically all the gem-stones used in Lhasa came from foreign countries, and it is not at all improbable that quite a large proportion of them are obtained from Ceylon and Burma, via Calcutta and Nepal. Few minerals of economic value were found in the provinces visited.

AMERICA'S COMMERCIAL BUBBLE.

THE "pushful" American business man has discovered a candid friend who finds that the Yankee is not the success he imagined himself to be in the markets of the world. To the British trader the statements of Mr. Harold Bolce will be as refreshing as they must be humiliating to the American who has believed that the commercial walls of the world had been overthrown by his shouting. Of course, nobody but the American believed anything of the kind. What has happened is that the American has been so elated by his entrance into the world's markets that he has not paused to count his insignificant gains before crying out that his rivals were beaten. How small has been the trade on which he has advertised his success, Mr. Bolce tells us in the "Booklover's Magazine.' A trip to South America and a tour in the East have convinced this writer that the popular notion in the United States that Americans are accomplishing a trade invasion of the southern half of that hemisphere, of the islands of the Pacific and of the empires and colonies of Asia is a sanguine fallacy. There is no excuse for the adoption of this fallacy, for, as he points out, all the facts are to be found in the official reports. But flamboyant oratory and writing are preferable to statistics, and as the latter are not studied by the people and the former are greedily absorbed, there is a widespread misconception in the United States regarding the foreign trade of the country. The facts are, therefore, likely to be extremely chilling. Mr. Bolce does not mince matters. "In Latin America south of the Isthmus, in Asia and in the various Pacific island commonwealths," he tells his countrymen, "we have encountered overwhelming commercial failure." The official reports show that the United States share in the great import trade of Asia to the extent of only 4.65 per cent. At the same time, South America buys abroad more merchandise in a single year than she takes from the United States in eight years. Moreover, it has astonished Mr. Bolce, and doubtless others, to find that the Pacific Islands, "lying in what we like to regard as our manifest trade destiny," buy more manufactures from her commercial rivals than the United States exports to the United Kingdom and continental Europe combined. The total American exports to Oceania are less than the Philippines alone import.

It is admitted that Americans have failed in great measure to crowd their way into their own harbours, while in the vast circle of Pacific markets they have "missed the most alluring opportunity that has ever confronted a maritime nation." Not only have the "paltry exports" of manufactures been stagnant, says Mr. Bolce, but to some of the markets they have been actually declining; while statesmen and publicists have mantained silence in face of the ominous figures. The decline of American exports is visible in agricultural products as well as in manufactured goods. Mr. Bolce's aim in drawing attention to these facts seems to be to urge a keener attack upon the markets of South America and the Orient. Americans, he says, have grossly exaggerated the importance of their European trade, while minimising the value of the South American and far Pacific field. That this policy is a mistake, he indicates by pointing out that Europe is adopting American methods instead of taking America's manufactured products. At the same time American capital is finding its way to Europe. Factories are being built all over Europe under American direction, where cheap European labour is to be directed by the most skilful of American superintendents. This seems to have seriously alarmed Mr. Bolce, and he wants to know why the United States has not a greater share of the South America trade. It is certainly a reflection on Yankee pushfulness that its share of its neighbour's import trade is no more than one-eighth. "Any alert European nation," observes this frank critic, "if entrenched as we are on the New World continent would absolutely dominate South American trade." His conclusions are, of course, highly satisfactory to Great Britain. In South America and the Orient she continues to hold the great bulk of the trade in face of all her rivals. But with the construction of the Isthmian Canal her hold on the South American markets may be endangered; and it is certain that with the dominating position the United States will then have gained, the competition for the trade of the southern continent will be intensified and America will have increased her natural advantages in relation to the markets of the far Pacific.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST.

ONE or two small but highly significant examples of the manner in which the German communities in the Far East are strengthening themselves and exhibiting their increasing importance have recently been brought to notice. A few months ago, one of the oldest English newspapers in Japan came into the market owing to the death of its founder. It was purchased by a local syndicate of Germans, and naturally is now being conducted in the German interest, although it continues to be published in English. On the recent visit of Prince Adalbert to China, he laid the foundation-stone of a German club in Shanghai, which is not only in the best position in that part, but will be the finest building of the kind east of Bombay. Again, the Kianguan Arsenal, the chief establishment of this nature in China, has just been placed under German control, having been founded and managed for many years past by British subjects. To a great extent the other arsenals in China are also under the charge of Germans, while the assistants are of the same nationality. Krupps are, therefore, likely to take the place so long held by Armstrongs in Chinese armaments, unless, indeed, as is most likely, a complete change takes place at the close of the war, when China will probably look to Japan rather than either to Germany or Great Britain.

THE Viceroy though better is, we regret to hear, not yet completely recovered from his recent indisposition.

THE introduction of the unified stamp for postal and revenue purposes will shortly take place, in accordance with the official announcement made during the discussion on the Budget.

MR. G. W. SHAW, I. C. S., has been appointed Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Adamson, C. S. I., I. C. S., appointed Chief Judge of the Chief Court.

NEWS which has been received through Kabul states that the Russians have imposed a house tax in Turkestan at a rate equivalent in Indian money to twelve annas per house. Financial pressure on account of the war seems thus to have been felt even in Central Asia.

THE Ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for an Elective Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. A. M. Monteath who has resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. R. G. Monteath of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 18th March, amounted to Rs. 2,019, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 102. Total earnings from 1st January to 18th March, were Rs. 24,081, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,839.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Rail way, for the week ending 18th March, amounted to Rs. 26,11', being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,645. Total earnings from 1st January to 18th March were Rs. 2,21,200, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 47,392.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 18h March, amounted to Rs. 3,862, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 251. Total earnings from 1st January to 18th March, were Rs. 47,355, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,345.

THE Official meteorological telegrams from the Seychelles are to be begun somewhat earlier than usual this year, and will be awaited with more than ordinary interest by the public, the winter having been such an extraordinary one in India that every source of information bearing upon the conditions which affect the coming monsoon must be looked upon as important. Other things being equal, a heavy snowfall in the Himalayas is generally supposed to tend to lateness in the arrival of monsoon. This, however, is believed to be merely because the snow usually lowers the temperatures over Upper India and thus reduces the indraught of the rain bearing winds. It is liable therefore to be counteracted by other causes so that it will be safer to attach importance to the temperature charts of the next few weeks than to any considerations derived from observations of snowfall to north. At present all that can be said is that there is a resemblance between the meteorological conditions of the present season and those of 1893 and 1877. As, however, the monsoon of 1893 was a plentiful one, while that of 1877 was deficient there does not appear to be much utility in this comparison. It would be remarkable, were so abnormal a winter as the last to be followed by a normal monsoon, but whether abnormality will declare itself in deficiency or excess appears to be a matter upon which there is at present room for unlimited differences of opinion.

A GREAT engineering firm has succeeded in driving back the sea at Hodbarrow, near Millom, Cumberland. The work has entailed the alteration of the coast line in order to allow the miners to extract the ore from beneath the sea bed. It was found in 1899, that the veins of ore on the land side were worked out, but investigations proved that rich veins jutted out under the sea. An attempt was made to work them, but a bed of quicksand was tapped, and the mines were flooded. A mighty concrete barrier, 7,000 feet long, was built in the sea in the form of a bow, enclosing 170 acres of the bay, and rendering it possible to carry the present workings 600 feet further seaward. The barrier consists of a wall of 20-ton concrete blocks, backed by an embankment of clay. The total length is 6,870 feet. The extreme width at the base is 210 feet, at the top 83 feet, and the extreme height is 40 feet.

SIR WILLIAM ARROL, to whom the Prime Minister representing some three hundred and odd subscribers, made so interesting a presentation in one of the House of Commons committee-rooms on April 11th, is one of the richest contractors in the world. A little over half a century ago, he was "odd lad" in a cotton factory, then a blacksmith's "striker," and later a journeyman blacksmith, tramping for work through the town which was proud to bestow its freedom upon him a few years ago. Something over a generation ago, with a capital of eighty pounds or thereabouts—the savings of his life up to that date—he started in business for himself as a sort of odd-job engineer and smith. Presently he took some sub-contracts in connection with the Forth Bridge, and then came the great storm which destroyed the first viaduct across the Tay. That was his chance. He built the new bridge, and years later he built the Tower Bridge. The presentation marked the fact that on his wedding-day—the 9th of last month—he made a lightning journey from Ayr to Westminster to vote against Mr. Churchill's fiscal amendment to the Address. The bride, his second wife, was his cousin, Miss Hodgart. He is sixty-six, and when the present Parliament comes to an end, he intends to give up his seat for South Ayrshire.

STRIKES AND THE COASTWISE TRADE.

(BY COMMANDER E. HAMILTON CURREY, R. N.)

There is perhaps nothing in our present system of intense benevolence to the foreigner which react with greater force upon our own countrymen than the regulations concerning coastwise trade. It need hardly be said that in all foreign countries all trade coastwise is in the hands of the native owners of the soil—and the territorial waters. Such, however, is far from being the case in our own favoured land where the foreigner "chips in" very greatly to his own advantage. It must be remembered that the latter is not hampered by Board of Trade regulations, Plimsoll marks, light dues, and all those thousand and one other things which cause the British shipowner to arise and make use of regrettable expressions. A much-harassed and burdened man is the shipowner in these islands, who is finding it increasingly difficult to get a living, and who is apt to be held up to his fellow countrymen as a monster of selfish greed because he does not, at his own expense, train seamen for the Reserve of the Royal Navy. To proposals of this sort he is apt to be serenely indifferent, not because he is less patriotic than other people, but because he fails to see why the burden of providing men for the security of the State should fall upon him alone, especially when he cherishes so many grievances, many of them eminently reasonable, against the regulations by which he is bound.

Supposing that a British shipowner sells a steamer to a foreigner; as long as she has remained in his hands we will assume that she has carried one thousand tons of cargo and employed a crew of fifteen hands. All this, writes Commander Currey in the "Pall Mall Gazette," may be right and proper from the point of view of persons not engaged in the trade; it safeguards the ship and the lives of those employed on board, which is laudable and desirable: but as soon as the ship passes into the hands of its new owners, whose business proclivities are remarkably keen, she is loaded up to fifteen hundred tons cargo and her crew is reduced to ten! If we take the case of the port of Blyth in Northumberland, which last year exported over three million tons of coal, we shall find that two ships out of three which cleared from there were flying a foreign flag. Now, by no means all the Northumberland coal goes abroad, therefore an enormous carrying trade is bound to have been done between one English, or rather British, port and another by foreigners. From this instance the handicap against our north-country shipowners becomes glaringly apparent. Another grievance, and it is a serious one, hampers the the shipping trade of our country and in this grievance every man who goes down to the sea in ships is an equal participant, save and except the officers and men of the Royal Navy. The whole of the lighting of our coasts has to be paid for by shipping; and what is more annoying to the shipping interest is that the Exchequer has, since 1845, benefited by the sum of £1,800,000. which is clear profit after all light dues had been paid. In foreign countries these charges are paid by the State out of revenue; in England we collect them almost exclusively from our own shipping. It is very evident that this must affect, as has already been said, all persons who gain a living by the sea, and if any scheme is to be brought forward, by which British youths are to be trained as Reserve men in British vessels, this matter is one which the shipowners will insist upon having rectified before they will listen to any proposals which have this for their aim and object.

It is interesting to turn from the contemplation of coastwise trade as carried on in Great Britain and observe the methods of the foreigner. In America so whole-hearted is the definition of "coastwise" that a voyage round the Horn from New York to San Francisco comes under this remarkably comprehensive category. The same thing applies with equally binding force to all other countries, but a very remarkable instance of the working of the principle occurred in France during the past year. "Coastwise" in the French Republic includes all communication between the parent State and her great North African dependencies, and from Algiers, Tunis, Philippeville, and all other minor ports on the North African littoral, no goods can be, or are, carried in anything but French bottoms. Considering the enormous extent of the modern French possessions in this region, it will be seen from what a large area the modern shipowner is debarred—this by the way.

But sometimes the engineer is hoist with his own petard, and this happend to the French in the seven weeks which elapsed between August 25 and October 8, 1901. A strike of the Marseilles dockers synchronized with a strike of the "Inscrits Maritimes," and for this period of time the greatest of French Mediterranean ports lay under the ban of these dissatisfied workers. In quite recent years the inhabitants of Algiers and its neighbourhood, comprising large tracts of fertile country, have awoke to the fact that the cultivation of the soil offers more remunerative employment than scrapping with the "pion-pion" and his comrades of the Algerian penal battalions. In consequence of this saner and more rational frame of mind, a large trade has been growing up between Alegiers and Marseilles, as the crops in Algeria, owing to its more southerly latitude and consequently greater heat, are at least a month in advance of those of the Mediterranean provinces of France. Cereals, wine, grapes and sheep, among other things, are exported to France in enormous quantities, the short sea voyage in moderately swift steamers ensuring their delivery in first-rate condition. The trade, which amounts to six hundred to seven hundred millions of francs per annum, is almost exclusively with France, and by virtue of the law of monopoly of April 2, 1889, it can only be conducted in French ships. The strikes, occurring when they did were absolutely disastrous to Algerian trade, as the grain and the "vins precoces" missed their market in France, and no less than 75,000 sheep had to be sent back from the port of embarkation to their pasturage. This meant not only an enormous present material loss, but also shook to its foundations the belief of the Algerian farmers, that they were trading upon an absolutely secure basis. Civilisation has not yet reached that pitch of refinement in Algeria in which it includes strikes, and such another occurrence as that of last year might put back the clock for fifty years and cause the Algerian husbandman to start beating his ploughshare into a sword and his reaping hook into a spear.

The keeping of coastwise trade in the family has received a rude shock in France, and the Government are now seriously considering what can be done to meet another such emergency as occurred last autumn, as it is recognised that its recurrence would go far towards killing a profitable trade which has at last turned Algeria, from being a burden on the French taxpayer, to a thriving colony which is in every way beneficial to the Mother Country. Monsieur Jonnart, the Governor-General of Algeria caused a commission to be appointed to inquire int, the matter; and its report, published in the Journal Official, lays down the measures which this commission considers necessary to be taken in case of further strikes. These recommendations cannot be gone into at length, but the substance of them is that if there is a strike of the "Inscrits Maritimes" their places in the ships trading to Algeria should be taken by seamen, told off for the purpose, belonging to the Fleet; should there be a strike of dockers, the Government should be empowered to import native quayside labourers from Algeria; and, finally, in view of disturbances likely to be occasioned by the introduction of these men into the port of Marseilles, the disembarkation of cargoes should be carried out at Saint-Louis-du-Rhone, in which there are facilities for the handling of merchandise, and which is connected by rail with the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranee system.

Last, but by no means least, that if these measures fail—and the commission does not appear at all certain of their success—it is recommended that trade be thrown open to foreign ships. It will be seen from the foregoing what an intimate relation strikes have had with the coastwise trade in France, and, in view of others which have recently occurred at Brest and other important maritime centres, it is quite possible that the end is not yet, and should the dockers and "Inscrits" of Marseilles prove recalcitrant upon some future occasion, the British shipowner may perhaps get a share of foreign coast-wise trade for the first time in his existence.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

BRITISH WARNING TO CHINA.

THE PORT ARTHUR SHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2.

Admiral Jonquieres has left Saigon on board the cruiser Guichen, but his destination is not known.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The "Morning Post" in a despatch from Washington says that Great Britain has addressed a note of warning to China, identical with the terms of that sent by the United States impressing on China the necessity for strict neutrality being observed.

LATER.

The French Foreign Office intimated on Monday in reply to the informal representations from the Japanese Legation that it believed all Russian vessels had quitted French waters.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the salving of the Russian men of war in Port Arthur is progressing satisfactorily, and it is believed that several battleships and cruisers will be secured.

DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

The Riots in Warsaw.

MORE TROUBLE IMMINENT.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A bomb was exploded yesterday evening in the Police station at Minsk.

A detachment of Cossacks was fired on from the crowd and replied. The number of casualties is not known.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Reuter wires from Warsaw that the killed yesterday amounted to 62 and probably nearly two hundred wounded.

The anxiety regarding to-day is increasing.

The Nationalists have arranged the usual demonstrations. The working men are in an ugly and uncertain mood. All the factories have struck.

BRITISH DESTROYER WRECKED,

The Loss of the Syren.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Syren and thirty-three other torpedo boats and destroyers were attacking the cruiser Sapphire with the harbour lights put out when the Syren, which was going at the rate of twenty-six knots, struck Rock end, Bere Island.

THE ALIENS' BILL

Second Reading Carried.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The House of Commons last night passed the second reading of the Aliens Bill by 211 against 59 votes.

Mr. Balfour in the debate which took place said we were amply justified in determining the conditions under which we would or would not admit citizens of other nations.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The Result.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas :—

Vedas 1
Signarino.....2
Llangibby 3

THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.

The Gurkhas' Fund.

Lord Kitchener's appeal on behalf of the Gurkhas killed in the earthquake has been prominently published in all the papers.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	20,292	9	9
Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley of Castleton near Manchester	500		
Mrs. Thomas H. Moore.....	100		
Mrs. Ashdown.....	25		
M. N. Gobhai and Coy.....	101		
K. T. Sanjana.....	15		
F. A. L.....	100		
Purbhoodas Jeevandas	50		
Lt.-Genl. Sir A. Hunter	100		
A. Friend at Home.....	50		
Sympathy	2		
Framjee Sons and Coy	500		
Walter Proctor	100		
M. B. C.....	100		
Bapuji H. Saklatvala	51		
Total ..	22,083	9	9

THE public mind is made uneasy, says a Belgrade correspondent by the rumours afloat that Bulgaria is to be proclaimed a Kingdom on the occasion of the coming anniversary of Prince Ferdinand's accession to the throne. As a Kingdom Bulgaria would be enabled to maintain a totally different attitude towards the Porte, and there is no doubt that her influence in the debatable land of Macedonia would considerably outweigh that of Servia. Should such an event take place, it will be naturally attributed to the encouragement Prince Ferdinand received during his recent visit to England, and Servia's dissatisfaction with the Cabinet, which has not yet succeeded in the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with England, will become still more acute.

THE ROLT CASE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

It is understood that an exhaustive resolution on the Rolt enquiry will appear in next week's "Calcutta Gazette."

SALE OF A TEA ESTATE.

The Deling tea estate, Assam, was sold by public auction, yesterday, for Rs. 2,15,000 to Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.

ADDRESS TO DR. SAISE.

On Thursday last, residents of Giridih seized the opportunity afforded by the retirement of Dr. Walter Saise from the control of the East Indian Railway collieries to mark their esteem by presenting him with an illuminated address enclosed in a silver casket. The ceremony was performed in the Institute Hall in the presence of most of the Europeans and Indians in the station between whom no one has done more than Dr. Saise to establish friendly and cordial relations.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The Commercial Statistics Committee is now engaged in preparing its report in Calcutta. Its labours will probably be completed by the middle of the month.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES IN MYMENSINGH.

A Mymensingh correspondent telegraphs :—Encouraged by the success of the last provincial conference, the Mymensingh people are contemplating organising an annual district conference to educate the masses, to be held in sub-divisions and other important places and thereby to give a permanent and practical effect to the resolution of the last provincial conference.

DEATH OF A JAIN PRIEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, MAY 3.

We are sorry to record the death of Maharajshri Dipchandji Swami, high priest of Sthanakvasi Jain community at the age of 72. This melancholy event took place last evening. He was a lifelong celibate yogi ascetic who had relinquished the world at the tender age of 11. Being a Sanskrit scholar, deeply versed in all the lores of Jain philosophy and an eloquent speaker, extremely courteous in his manners, he had all the qualifications of a great religious teacher. His whole life was passed in strict accordance with Jain precepts. His death is an irreparable loss to his followers who will always be proud of his learning and cherish his memory with affectionate gratitude. His funeral was largely attended including people of different castes and creeds. Various deputations from outside also joined. The Thakoresaheb sent a message of condolence and ordered all the schools and Courts to be closed in honor of the deceased.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

London, 16th April.—The opinion is held at Amoy, a southern seaport of China, that the Russians are aiming for a base in the Pescadores Islands for coaling purposes, and for making final preparations for a dash for Vladivostok.

The Japanese newspapers declare that, should the Baltic Fleet stay at an Indo Chinese port, Japan will be compelled to regard such port as a Russian naval base. They state that France, China, and Holland have been warned that breaches of neutrality which might be tolerable west of Singapore will be regarded as unendurable eastward of that point.

The official Havas Agency publishes a telegram from its Saigon correspondent, stating that several merchant firms made large purchases of stores, which were put on board the vessels of the Baltic Fleet all along the coast of Indo-China.

The British Admiralty have answered a Russian query with a reply to the effect that British ships have the right to send Marconigrams reporting the movements of foreign men-of-war.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES QUESTION

The Government of Newfoundland have suspended the operation of the American Bait Exclusion Bill, believing that the United States Senate is favourable to a reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland.

CANADIAN COLONISATION.

Mr. Rider Haggard commends the Salvation Army's Colonisation scheme for Canada.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL TREPOFF'S RELATIVES.

Miss Leontiff, an Anarchist, and relative of General Trepoff, the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, was recently arrested, with others belonging to a group of terrorists in the Russian capital. Two of General Trepoff's nieces, who are also Nihilists, thereupon attempted to commit suicide. One, Miss Trepoff, threw herself under a train, and the other, whose name is Princess Thonnichiff, shot herself with a revolver. Both women are in a critical condition. One version of the story is that Miss Trepoff betrayed Miss Leontiff and feared the Anarchists vengeance.

CHURCH REFORMS IN RUSSIA.

The Czar concurs in M. Pobiedonostzeff's opinion that the time inopportune to proceed with the Holy Synod's scheme of Church reform.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

In the French Chamber an all-round attack was made on M. Delcasse on account of his distinct anti-German feeling.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

The redistribution of officers under the new Supply and Transport arrangements will be carried out this month.

ARRIVALS, May 3.

Lieut J W Pickhall, Buffs, on leave from Nagar.

AT Brookdale, Santa Cruz County, Cal., a fine specimen of the sequoia, or redwood tree, was blown over in a recent storm. The tree is estimated to be over 330 years old. Ten feet from the top of the tree, and at a distance of 165 feet from the ground, was found a hole somewhat less than two feet deep. It had once been the nest of a woodpecker. In this hole had grown a sturdy, three stalked huckleberry bush, two feet tall. Its roots, extending six feet into the heart of the tree, had absorbed the sap of the redwood. The huckleberry had flourished and borne fruit.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

An April Conspiracy.

MEDICAL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE.

AN OPERATIC MASTERPIECE.

PARIS, APRIL 14.

A few days ago came a story of a military plot against the safety of the Republic. It seemed a real specimen of the "poisson d'avril." But instead of dwindling, as is the manner of its kind, it grew and grew, until it approached the legendary dimensions of the sea-serpent. To-day, it is big enough to fill two columns of the morning papers. Three men, one an ex-captain in the Colonial Infantry, are lodged in gaol pending inquiries. It all arose through the discovery of five hundred pieces of military clothing. The police were looking for something else—for illicit betting, they said—and they found the clothes. Then they found the cartridges, in the cellars of an unfinished house; now they are searching for the guns. A mysterious story! Ah! said some one, it is a new Sahara business—an Empire to be founded on the Ivory Coast. But, if we are to believe a deputy, it is much less remote than that. The five hundred military great-coats, eight thousand cartridges, and the guns that are to seek, were intended, not to overawe the blacks of Western Africa, but the red Republicans at home. It was no plot to carve out another empire in the Dark Continent, but to bring Prince Victor to his own. The gallant Five Hundred were to seize M. Loubet and the chief functionaries of the Republic so that the head of the Napoleonic house might take a single ticket to Paris.

It would, indeed, have given a dramatic touch to the interview between King Edward and President Loubet if some bold conspirator had been waiting behind the railway carriages at the Gare de Lyon to carry off the President of the Republic, no doubt to those dungeons in the Bois we were hearing so much about the other day. We might never have known how great the danger was if it had not been for the indiscretion of a member of the Chamber, who regaled his colleagues, with the contents of a letter. In its desire to frighten us one of the journals, associated Marchand with the matter. The police, said the report, had raided his house and tried to find the hero of Fashoda. The fact is some reporter was badly hoaxed, and the fine spring conspiracy turns out to be a little weakling of a plot. That there is a sort of conspiracy is true enough, but it never had any large or serious base. It has been engineered by a few harmless and eccentric enthusiasts. Perhaps the Government itself may not be averse from a little scare of the kind. It gives the colour of necessity of state to the system of the fiche, does it not!

Notwithstanding the alarums and excursions, the world of art and the world of the theatre contrive to be very active indeed. They are hanging pictures at the Grand Palais for the opening of the "Beaux Arts," which is a function pertaining to the Chief of State. Rumour, of course, has been already rife with the quality of the show. By all accounts the jury have been coy and hard to please this year, wherefore may we expect a certain raising of the standard of admission. La Duse, at the Nouveau Theatre, still proves a great magnet. It is curious to see the actresses from the principal theatres of Paris occupying the front seats and following this marvellous artist with a rapt attention. To personate a character is never "vieux jeu" with La Duse. It is her perpetual freshness and spontaneity which constitute her charm. Yvette Guilbert, great artist, too, in her wonderful picture songs, has reawakened Parisian interest in the ditties of long ago. Very fascinating is her evocation of the people's muse of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. But it is a different Yvette from the Yvette of the Cafe Concert.

It was a stormy night. The waves of student agitation beat against the walls of the cafes of the Boul' Mich'. Early in the afternoon the centre of depression had been the buildings of the Medical Faculty. Evidently something very unusual had happened. It had. The Medical School had been closed by order of the Minister of Education, and it will remain closed until after the Easter vacation. That was the reason of the tumult of Pandemonium let loose. It was all the result of a previous day's scene in the chemistry theatre. Authority said: "Demonstrate if you dare," and the Quarter did dare. When Professor Gariel appeared, five hundred throats yelled at him, yelled as the Quarter understands it and a thousand lips whistled at him, whistled to shame the steam sirens on the Seine. M. Gariel did not wait to receive the election eggs, the red herrings, the cabbagestumps, and the other ammunition of student artillery that was being husbanded for him on the top benches. He and the Dean of Faculty retreated calmly and with dignity. They did not even deliver a speech, asking the students to be good. They simply went away. No wonder the manifestants complained that their noises were not taken seriously. "What is the good of braying like an ass," thought the aggrieved demonstrator, "if they look upon it as my natural voice?"

Had you drawn near and overheard the language of the plotteres, you would have imagined that something very desparate was to occur. There was talk of a strike, of a great strike, to include all the students of the world. Precisely how they were going to do it I do not know, but the intention was to overawe the Paris Medical Faculty so that it should hasten to get rid of M. Gariel. "Mimi" applauded these valorous sentiments, but, somehow, that did not seem to advance matters much. Loud had been the appeal to "solidarity," but, alas, anything less solid could hardly be imagined than the attitude of those self-same students in their own meeting. There were demonstrations and counter-demonstrations, cheers and hisses inextricably mixed, until one did not know whether the amendment was carried, or the resolution. And so I think the Faculty may sleep at nights, in spite of the great and universal strike. The tragedy is the case of one hundred and fifty who, if they do not get their diploma this year, will have to serve the full term with the army. These final-year men are distressingly cold on the subject of that strike. Indeed, they are too near the doctorate to care for demonstration.

The Concours Hippique or Horse Show has reached the moment of its greatest splendour with the military tournament, which took place on Monday and was repeated on Tuesday. It is one of the noteworthy events of the season—yesterday it was more noteworthy than ever. Had you passed down the Champs Elysees in the course of the afternoon you would have been struck with the splendour of the equipages and the wealth and elegance displayed. Luxurious automobiles, lining the avenue before the door of the Grand Palais, were to be counted in hundreds. The Concours Hippique has yearly grown better, especially the military part of it. That dates from before the war. The first tournament, however, took place in 1870. Then, as now, the contingents were furnished by the Cavalry School a Saumur, which in those days housed days housed the famous Cent Gardes. At the end of the tournament the Emperor called the Colonel to him to express his appreciation of the skill and horsemanship of the guardsmen. But the Colonel's charger, frightened at the red hangings of the Imperial box, refused to approach. Thereupon the Opposition journals said the Empire was doomed, since even the horse ridden by the Colonel of the Cent Gardes was an Irreconcilable.

At Monday's brilliant spectacle President Loubet and a distinguished gathering, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughters the Princesses Margaret and Patricia, were present. M. Delcasse and other members of the Cabinet were also in the official tribune. It was one long series of good horsemanship. There was some excellent tilting at the ring and exciting jeingle combats. One officer, armed with a lance, who kept three swordsmen at bay, was much applauded. The cheers for this meritorious performance were succeeded by hearty laughter at a very droll item in the programme. Horses upon whose backs were strapped dummies, raced round the arena. Subalterns, mounted on other horses, chased the imaginary foe and administered sound whacks on the bodies of the lay-figures. The afternoon's demonstration showed the progress that Saumur makes in the equestrian art. Practically the whole effective of the school has been transported to the Grand Palais, and three special trains were requisitioned for the purpose. Officers and cadets comprise about four hundred. The charming little township of Saumur feels itself sadly neglected when its gay cavalrymen leave for a week's sojourn in the capital. But Saumur itself has its own tournament later in the year. A great social event it is, to which all the country-side is bibden. The chateaux by the banks of the Loire overflow with guests those days.

Gluck's masterpiece Armida was presented at the National Opera on Wednesday this evening, and evoked the greatest enthusiasm. The interpretation and the superb stage setting were continuously applauded by a crowded house. Since Wagner's operas were first produced here, there has been no musical event of such importance. It is hardly creditable, perhaps, to the musical reputation of Paris that it should have waited so long for a worthy performance of a great classic which is French in inspiration, the libretto having been written by the poet Quinault for Lully, the creator of the Opera. It was nearly a hundred years later that Gluck availed himself of it for his divine work. Properly speaking, to-night's performance is a revival, but in the early days of operatic production in Paris the work was never adequately rendered, and has waited these years for a setting worthy of the genius of librettist and composer. The manuscript upon which to-night's performance is based bears Gluck's own annotations. The precious score was nearly destroyed by a fire which broke out at the Opera in 1874 and consumed other documents of a priceless value. Some idea of the work entailed in the production of a great classic may be gained from the fact that the rehearsals and the preparation of effects have occupied six months. An army of seven hundred and sixty persons, including artists, chorus, and theatre staff, are mobilised during the five acts of the opera.

It will be remembered that the scene is laid at Damascus in the time of the Crusades. The Crusaders visit the garden and palace of the queen and enchantress Armida. All fall victim to her charms save Rinaldo, the greatest hero in the army of Godfrey of Bouillon. Yet he too, is presently ensnared. He falls asleep in a soft green valley, lulled to sleep by fairy music. Armida comes to kill him for his past contempt of her, but the dagger falls from her grasp. Love suddenly awakens and she and Rinaldo become bound in the tenderest affection. The hero, returning to a sense of duty, resolves to cut himself loose from the enchantments of the palace, and to rejoin his military comrades. The queen, in despair of being able to retain him and having become completely infatuated, fires the palace and departs the scene. There are some wonderful trues in the course of the production. One of the superbest effects is the carrying off one might almost say the translation of Rinaldo and Armida. An ingenious mechanism carries up the lovers on a bed of roses into the clouds without the apparent aid of wires. The final scene, the destruction of the palace, has never been equalled in lurid realism on the French operatic stage. Mlle. Breville is admirable as Armida, and Mlles. Verlet, Dubel, and Demongeot are especially to be remarked for their qualities of voice and action. As regards the male artists, MM. Affre, Delmas, and Gilly are equally distinguished. A conspicuous feature of the performance is the beauty of the dancing, one of the early traditions of Armida. It is apparent that the National Academy has lost nothing of its skill in that respect. The addition of Armida to the repertoire of the National Opera is, indeed, an event memorable to music lovers.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE Lenten ceremonies have come to an end writes our Panjim correspondent. They were very solemn and grand this year at the Cathedral, the Patriarch having presided throughout and even washed and kissed the feet of twelve poor men representing the twelve Apostles, to each of whom he presented three rupees. The Patriarch-Archbishop has greatly improved in his health by the change to Belgaum to which place he returned after the Easter Holidays, and will stay there until the setting in of the rains. The climate of Goa does not seem to agree with His Grace, and this is not to be wondered at as old Goa is anything but a salubrious locality. He has, however, a nice palace on the Pangim Hill, where he will likely stay during the S. W. Monsoon. Our Governor-General is very likely to remain here until the end of the year, especially as the Prince and Princess of Wales intend visiting Goa during their Indian tour. The Prime Minister wishes General Galhardo to stay and receive the Royal visitors.

The inauguration of the New Municipal Hall at Margao (Salsette) is to take place on Sunday next and His Excellency the Governor-General has been invited for the ceremony, an invitation which has been accepted, on the evening of the inauguration day. There will be a grand Ball to which all the leading officials and principal inhabitants have been invited—as also His Excellency Viscount de Wrem the Consul-General for India.

A largely attended meeting was held here some days ago to consider the best mode of perpetuating the memory of the late Baron de Combarjua who was at one time the member of Parliament for India and for several years thereafter the Director of Public Instruction in Portuguese India. The Baron rendered important services for the Goans, and it is nothing but fair and just that they should show their gratitude by worthily commemorating his name. The hot weather has set in in earnest.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Bajkhan Ramjan Khan, a Mahomedan residing at Duncan Road, charged Inayektoola and Rahimtoola, two Mahomedans with assault, on the night of the 24th ultimo.

The story for the prosecution was that on the night in question between 9 and 9-30 p.m., as complainant was walking homeslong Kumbarwada near the Northbrook Gardens, he saw the two accused. No. 2, came up to him and demanded Rs. 10 which the former owed the latter. As the complainant said he had no money then to pay him, accused No. 2 seized him by the hand and asked No. 1 to assault him. Thereupon No. 1 struck the complainant two violent blows on the head with a bamboo, causing wounds and knocking him down. Both the accused then made off and witnesses Moosa and Tatya came to his assistance, fetched a police sepoy and had him taken to the hospital where his wounds were dressed.

The defence was that the complainant's story was absolutely false, and that accused were not present at the place of disturbance at the time specified by the complainant. It was attempted to be proved that accused No. 1 was at the time of the assault, at his house and that No. 2 was at a goldsmith's shop, and evidence was called in support of the alibi.

The Magistrate, reviewing the case at length, remarked that the complainant's story was borne out in detail by the witnesses for the prosecution. The alibi set forth by the accused No. 2 placed him in one Harridas' shop, who was a witness for the defence, from 9 to 10 P. M., though the witness had given but approximate time. The alibi did not put him at his house till 9'30, so in any case, the complainant's remark that the accused had run away after assaulting him was quite consistent with what probably did occur. Under the circumstances he would not disbelieve the story for the prosecution and convicted both the accused of the charge of assault. He was in doubt whether for a cowardly and violent assault like that he should not send the accused to jail, but he thought it would be sufficient if he fined both the accused Rs. 20. Each of the accused were ordered to pay this fine out of which Rs. 15 were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

WE understand that the Amir of Kabul has issued a proclamation to all his Governors of provinces notifying that the British Mission has returned to India, and thanking all the officers who were concerned in the arrangements for its return journey His Highness at the same time has directed that his subjects generally should be informed that the interests of Afghanistan were safeguarded during the negotiations at Kabul, and that the conclusions arrived at were on the lines laid down by the late Amir for regulating their relations with the British Government.

INDIAN CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

MEETING LAST NIGHT.

At the last session of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, it was resolved that a deputation of Indian representatives be sent to England, about the time of the General Elections, to address English audiences on the wants and grievances of this country. In pursuance of that resolutions, meetings have been held in Calcutta, Madras and other towns for the election of delegates; and a meeting with the same object was held in Bombay at the Framji Cowasji Institute last evening, when the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta occupied the chair. There was fairly representative audience of different sections of the native community.

Sir P. M. Mehta, in opening the proceedings reminded those present of a similar meeting held in Bombay twenty years ago for sending delegates to England, and after referring to the views he then expressed, he said he still adhered to his opinion that the Indians could never hope for anything until Indian questions were thoroughly sifted and examined from every point of view before the British public and before the British Parliament, and that that sifting and examination could never be attained unless they were submitted to the clash of party warfare. Recently they had received contrary advice, but it came from the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, and coming as it did from that source, they had nothing to complain. It was natural that the Anglo-Indian should tell them that they should not interfere with their administration of this country. But he was sorry to say there were certain people among them,—for they had their hats, their lame and their blind—who joined in giving that advice. He submitted that such advice and opinion did not come naturally from that quarter. Sir Pherozeshah then said that one of the gentlemen whom they were going to choose as a representative of the Bombay Presidency was the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale than whom it would be difficult to find a better qualified man. Mr. Gokhale had proved himself a man of great ability; he possessed a thorough grasp of the various Indian questions; he had an eloquence which was of an earnest and passionate character; and his manners and character stamped him, as a most high-minded gentleman. (Applause)

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit then moved the resolution: That in pursuance of the resolution passed by the 20th Indian National Congress held in December last at Bombay, this meeting endorses the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E., and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah as their representatives on the Indian deputation.

In support of the proposition, Mr. Dixit spoke of the distinguishing features of Mr. Gokhale's career, the dedication of his life to the interests of his country in becoming a professor of the Deccan College, and the share he had taken in the discussion of all public questions which gained him the soubriquet of "the rising Star of the Deccan." As to Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Dixit said he was at a disadvantage in being brought forward to their notice in juxtaposition with such a veteran as Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Jinnah had yet to make his mark in public life; but sir, Dixit had no doubt he would prove a worthy representative to lay their wants and wishes before the British public.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin made some telling remarks in seconding the proposition; and was supported by Mr. M. M. Murzban, Barrister-at-Law, who said he felt very thankful to Sir P. M. Mehta and others, for giving him an opportunity of making his maiden speech in a political matter. He was of opinion that Mr. Jinnah was a rising intelligent Mohomedan gentleman, who would make a good impression upon audiences in England.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola next proposed that the Bombay Presidency Association be authorised to raise subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates.

Mr. D. G. Padhye seconded the proposition, advising all present to subscribe liberally to defray the expenses of the delegates; and was supported by Mr. Alimohomed Bhimji and Mr. N. N. Saher.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

BLOOD SACRIFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

HORRIBLE RITES.

A HINDU Correspondent writes to a Madras paper:—Recently your Trichinopoly correspondent mentioned a ceremony in which many goats are killed and the blood is drunk by the Pujari. Similar ceremonies are very common in Travancore. Whenever an epidemic disease such as cholera or small-pox becomes prevalent, the usual remedy to prevent the spread of the disease is to celebrate a Chirappu or Amman Kudai in a temple dedicated to a female deity. Invariably Tuesdays and Fridays are selected, and goats and fowls are mercilessly slaughtered. These ceremonies are only common among the lower and ignorant classes of people. One such ceremony, which is celebrated at Mantakad every year, brings in a large amount of money and other votive offerings to the State. The Mantakad Amman is something like a column of earth standing near the sea in a dreary and desolate part where especially at the time when the ceremony takes place annually, even drinking water cannot be had. Still, thousands of people congregate every year. For a few days (generally a week) the temple of the Amman and its premises are one vast pool of blood, on account of the enormous number of goats and fowls killed to satisfy the thirst of the deity. The voluntary money offerings of the pilgrims, which come to about Rs. 3,000 every year, are all credited to Government.

In another place in South Travancore the manner in which the thirst of the deity for blood is satisfied is horrible. When the ceremony is celebrated, a particular place is the scene of a most inhuman act. At about midnight a pig is tied to poles in such a manner that its belly is above and its back below. The belly is then scooped out and the flesh taken out. The blood and meat are carefully preserved in a vessel. Fruits and other eatables are then placed in the belly and thus kept ready. At about 12 o'clock or even a little later, a man, supposed to be inspired by the Amman, comes running and dancing from the temple and is taken to the place where the pig is kept. The first thing that the man does is to get near the dead brute and put his head into its belly and eat the fruits and other contents, and drink the blood taken from the pig's belly and preserved in a separate vessel. The drum is then beaten and the man supposed to be an incarnation of the Amman. People take this opportunity to get favours from him, and get him to bless them and wish their success in any new enterprises or undertakings they may have in hand. All requests and prayers are then granted. In some cases people are threatened, with mishaps for not fulfilling some vow they might have taken. It is also supposed that the man's predictions at that particular hour will invariably be successful so the crowds of people are generally large. The inspired man becomes an ordinary mortal again in about two hours, when he is supposed to have been abandoned by the Amman.

In some places even Brahmin families render substantial aid in the perpetuation of such terrible ceremonies, and thus the illiterate people are encouraged in that despicable work. These ceremonies are more common in South Travancore than in the North. This is the season for killing goats and fowls. It was only last week that I saw a few goats and fowls being beheaded at about 11 o'clock in broad daylight, in the middle of the main road, to the utter disgust and great inconvenience of passengers and traffic. All this was indulged in just in front of an awkward figure of a male painted on a wall. If nothing else can be done, such open and unconcealed outrage on morality and sentiment can be prevented; and public thoroughfares ought not to be converted into a butcher's yard during the day.

SOME years ago, following the bank smashes brought about by the collapse of the "land boom" in Australia, many leading men were ruined, and some even were sent to gaol, at the instigation of indignant shareholders who had lost their money. The Colonies were shocked at the time by the conviction and sentence to a long term of the Hon. Francis Abigail, who had held Ministerial office in the Sydney Government more than once. Other public men who had been led into directorships went the same way, and by degrees the troubles passed away. Again there has been a sensation in Sydney, in which figures the long-popular Hon. T. M. Slattery, a prominent member of the Upper House, and formerly a leader in the Legislative Assembly and a Minister of the Crown. A solicitor by profession, before he went in for politics he held the post of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for many years, but gave it up for a freer life. He has been legal adviser lately to a lady, who was left a lot of property by the late squatter-millionaire James Tyson, and it was on a charge of turning the proceeds of some of the realising sales into his own banking account that the ex-Minister was convicted in Sydney the other day, and sent for three and a half years to penal servitude.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

HEALTH OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Corporation Hall yesterday afternoon under the Presidency of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, when the following report on the health of the city submitted by Dr. J. Turner, Executive Health Officer, for the first quarter of 1905 was considered:—

The chief characteristic feature of the quarter was the enhancement in the mortality from small-pox and plague. The epidemic of small-pox broke out and continued under exceptional climatic conditions during the cold season, the severity of which was unprecedented in Bombay. The imaginary dread of, and repugnance to, the Hospital treatment renders the task of preventing and arresting the progress of an epidemic, one of extraordinary difficulty in the absence of co-operation on the part of people and the medical practitioners in the City. Medical men and other people should be allies of the Health Officer, and should give their hearty co-operation in giving the earliest information of the prevalence of an epidemic like small-pox. There should be no attempt to conceal sickness to evade enquiries, to avoid disinfection or to avoid detection of sickness in other families living in the same house. In Bombay, there are a few medical men, who realize the importance of this information and do keep the Health Officer constantly informed of the prevalence of sickness requiring his immediate attention. But is is not the medical profession only but the public at large to whom the Health Department looks for help and expects their hearty co-operation in the task of suppressing an epidemic.

TEMPLE OF SMALL-POX GODDESS.

The following account will serve as an illustration of the fact how social conditions and customs of the people in Oriental countries play an important factor in spreading disease. Dr. Ebrahim A. Husen, District Registrar, No. 2 District, reported to me on 18th February that small-pox patients were being taken to the temple of the Small-pox Goddess near Bhuleshwar temple on certain days in a week. The patients were taken there in public conveyances for purposes of worship. I made personal enquiries at the temple and wrote to Mr. Shantaram Narayen Dabholker, the Managing Trustee of the Temple, drawing his attention to the grave danger of allowing small-pox patients in the temple compound which was contrary to law, and I requested him to help me in preventing this. A Special Officer was deputed to take the addresses and other particulars of the patients that were brought to the temple, but no attempt was made to remove them forcibly direct to the hospital. Further enquiries showed that a similar practice was being carried on at Mankeshwar Temple at Reay Road, Mazagon, Mahalaxumi Temple, Durgadevi Temple and Hansraj Temple at Byculla. The enquiry further showed that it is the custom to bring the patients to temples where certain ceremonies are performed by the patients, who afterwards returned to their houses. To prevent small-pox patients being carried in public conveyance, I wrote to the Commissioner of Police as under:—"I find that small-pox cases are being conveyed in public hackneys and reclas to the Bhuleshwar and other Hindu Temples every day and that two of them to-day were fined by the Magistrate at the instance of District Registrar, No. IV District. I have, therefore, to request the favour of your issuing necessary instructions to your staff and to keep these temples under observation and take the necessary action against the public conveyances and against the persons in charge of the patients. There is no doubt that if the practice be allowed to continue, it will be difficult to combat the disease. The epidemic of small-pox has been this year of the severest type and has spread all over the city. I would, therefore, request your assistance in the matter. Should you require medical opinion to certify the disease. I suggest your calling in our Medical Officer. I was informed that small-pox cases in the infectious state were brought to these temples. I directed the Divisional Health Officer to arrange, to have notices put up at the temples in the vernacular to the effect that cases of small-pox cannot be brought to the temple until they have completely recovered from the disease and free from scabs and medical certificate produced to that effect. It was made known that medical certificates could be obtained from the Municipal Dispensaries free of charge. Mr. Shantaram Narayen Dabholker, the Managing Trustee, was informed that drivers of public conveyances were convicted before the Magistrate for taking small-pox cases to the temples. His attention was drawn to the dangerous practice of allowing infected persons into the temple which was a source of spreading epidemic and danger to the Public Health. He should therefore, prevent such people from coming there. Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. I Division, urged that the persons were all in an infected state and to stop the practice it was advisable to institute prosecutions and applied for Commissioner's sanction to his consulting the Municipal Solicitors and to engage their services to conduct the prosecutions. The Municipal Commissioner was addressed as under:—"From enquiries made at the temple, it appears that the proper custom is for the persons suffering from small-pox to be brought to the temple after they have recovered and the scales have fallen off. The cases we propose to prosecute were in an acute infectious stage of the disease. Care will be taken not to prosecute in any cases which were not in a dangerous and infectious state. I need hardly add that every regard will be shown to the religious susceptibilities of the people. I was informed that small-pox patients were brought not only to Bhuleshwar Temple, but they were taken to different temples in the City. Divisional Health Officers were at once instructed to direct the District Registrars to watch the temples in the respective sections."

POLICE COURT PROSECUTIONS.

On 14th March, 1905, I addressed the Municipal Commissioner as under:—"I have the honor to inform you that on 7th March, 1905, two Victoria Drivers were charged at the instance of Dr. Britto, District Registrar, No. 4 District, by the Police for conveying cases of small-pox to the Bhuleshwar Temple, under Section 239 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. They have now appealed to the High Court and Dr. Britto has been served with summons to appear at the High Court to-morrow, the 15th instant. As the prosecution was instituted by Dr. Britto, as a Municipal servant in the interest of public health, I am of opinion that the Municipal Solicitors should be asked to appear at the High Court on behalf of the Municipality with Dr. Britto to which I request the favour of your sanction."

In connection with these cases of small-pox several prosecutions with regard to the public conveyances were instituted. The effects of these prosecutions have proved very beneficial in so far, that only three or four cases of small-pox are now brought to the temple and these are quite well. The drivers of public conveyances also are now very careful not to take sick people in their carries. Besides, all the cases were reported to the different District Registrars and action has been taken in different houses and the cases reported. There is nothing new in this, for the public as well as the gharrywalas have been apprised of the danger of conveying infectious disease cases in public conveyances two years ago by continuous prosecutions, when plague patients were conveyed to the so-called Bhagirthibai, who imposed upon the people of this city as the Goddess sent to cure the plague. Now as well as then the prosecutions were conducted by the Police on the initiative of the Municipality. The law being not very clear, Government have had to pass a separate Resolution on the subject. The lesson learnt then ought to have taught even the most ignorant the danger of conveying infectious disease cases from one place to another and there is no doubt that many cases of small-pox have been caused in this way. If they do not care to take the advice given them and understand the gravity of the danger, what course are we to adopt? It is the duty of the Health Department to check the disease. We are held responsible for the health condition of the City, but when we are doing all we can to comply with the demands of the people and to overcome difficulties which are only met with in India, we are hampered in our work and are told to be a little more indulgent in our measures. But would the disease stop its course or would the public spare us if the disease spreads and the mortality figures increase? We have been able, to a certain extent, to control the disease and have removed 1,240 cases to the hospitals. Now the Corporation and the public know as well as I do that most of the people in Bombay are poor and live in an overcrowded manner. Under such circumstances must we not in the interest of public health do all we can to prevent disease spreading amongst them. Small-pox is a disease highly infectious and at the same time can be checked by proper measures. Instances are not wanting in European cities, where small-pox has almost disappeared owing to vaccination and isolation and removal of patients to hospital, and given the same facilities here I have no doubt the same results could be achieved in Bombay.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES.

I have every regard for the religious feelings of the people, but I am told that is is not warranted by their religion that persons should be brought to a temple in an infectious stage of the disease, but after convalescence. My instructions to my staff have always been that they should in no way interfere with the religious feelings of the people and they must do all they can by persuasion to remove cases to hospital. The people were apprised of the action that was to be taken by us and for-

tures have been given in the vernaculars on small-pox and vaccination. Notices were put up in the temples, requesting them not to bring persons in an infectious stage to the temples. It is only in cases where in spite of our instructions, the people have shown callousness and a certain amount of indifference they have been prosecuted. There can therefore be no excuse that when prosecutions were instituted against the gharywallas and the relatives of the patient they were not aware of the danger as three weeks elapsed between the first intimation and the prosecutions. Ignorance of law may be an excuse. Even granting this they should have had some regard for others and the risk they run of spreading the disease. I have issued a circular this year to all medical men and to all the leading citizens in Bombay, asking their co-operation in combating the disease and to notify all cases of infectious disease with correct addresses. Our task in general is an unpleasant one and I would only ask the Corporation and all those concerned to understand the gravity of the situation and judge by the result of our actions. It is not strictly the duty of the Officers of the Health Department to spend their leisure hours in educating the people to a sense of their sanitary obligations or observance of the law, but a moral obligation is forced on all interested in the health of the city by the peculiar conditions and customs in order to overcome prejudices and gain their object of preventing the spread of disease and thus improve the sanitary condition of the people.

SUGGESTED MEASURES.

We have only one hospital for small-pox and I have repeatedly pointed out to the Corporation the necessity for more accommodation. During the past four months we have put up temporary accommodation at the Arthur Road for 400 patients. During the present epidemic about 1,240 patients have been admitted there. Every one of these patients have been sent there by the staff of the Health Department, sometimes with very much difficulty. Each case removed means the removal of a focus of infection. Each case left at his house is a danger of spreading the disease. Is it necessary for me to remind the Corporaiton of the difficulty we have in persuading people to go to hospital, of the time and trouble taken by us in persuation? In December at the first appearance of the disease I publicly and by private circular asked the public to be vaccinated and to send patients to hospital at once. I also issued pamphlets in the Vernaculars. We also pressed on the Vaccination Department the necessity of extra exertion and our staff also undertook to vaccinate, and many hundreds of people were vaccinated at our instance. People were informed that patients suffering from the disease could be removed in horse ambulances and leaflets in Vernacular have been distributed, giving the address of place where they can apply. We have 12 such horse ambulances used solely for small-pox which are quite sufficient for ordinary epidemic times and capable of removing at least 36 cases a day. The highest number admitted in one day was 37 and as in every other city in the world at times of pressure of epidemic there is great demand for ambulances and hospital accommodation and extra horses were hired by us and extra accommodation provided and hand ambulances kept at the hospital. In connection with the present epidemic of small-pox everything that was possible under the circumstances was done, as will be seen from the following actions taken :—I—A warning forecast long before the prevalence of small-pox allowing sufficient time for the people to be on the alert and to take preventive measures. II—Instructions as to the course to be followed to acquire immunity from the contagion. III—Measures suggested—(i) Primary vaccination, (ii) Re-vaccination, (iii) Disinfection of the sick room, bedding, &c. (iv) Removal of the patients to the hospital, (v) Isolation of the sick. (vi) Early notification of the case, to take preventive measures to arrest its progress further. (vii) Facilities given for removing small-pox patients to hospitals. (viii) Prosecutions of public drivers carrying small-pox patients to temples, and to prevent further dissemination. (ix) Lectures in Vernacular as to how to conduct themselves during an epidemic period. (x) Posting of Notices on conspicious portions of temple that small-pox patients should not be taken there for purposes of worship.

VACCINATION.

The following is a list showing the number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations done by the Superintendent through his staff and the number of vaccinations done by him at the instance of the Health Department :—Number of primary vaccinations from December 1904 to March 1905 8,614, number of re-vaccinations from December 1904 to March 1905, 19,467, number of vaccinations done at the instance of the Health Department from December 1904 to March 1905, 974. The Divisional Health Officers and the District Registrars and their staff took vigorous measures to arrest the progress of the epidemic and to press vaccination. It has been ascertained that about 215 cases of small-pox were taken to several Hindu Temples in public conveyances of all descriptions. The District Registrars observed them in various stages of the disease. Some patients were actually in the prinfary stage of few days' duration when the scabs had not fallen off. Some cases were actually taken in tram cars. I am informed that rules regarding tram traffic are very strict in allowing dirty-looking persons, persons suffering from itches, sore eyes or other diseases of communicable nature to travel by their cars. The number of small-pox cases admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital during the first quarter of 1905 was 1,169. Of these 300 died and 869 recovered, the rate of mortality per cent. being 25·36. The number of small-pox cases not removed to Hospital was reported to be 2,033, out of which number 1,277 died giving a mortality of 65·81 per cent. If the total number of cases in the whole city had been removed t the Hospital the number of deaths on the basis of Hospital mortality would come to 3,202 by 360—1,169 equal 821 instead of 1,577, i. e. 1,577—821 equal 756 persons or more than half the number of the total deaths registered would have been saved. The figures speak for themselves on the necessity of commodious hospital accommodation in the city and the proved efficacy of the hospital treatment if resorted to at the proper time in preference to house treatment. In this way much discomfort anxiety and loss of life would be averted.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of births registered during the quarter was 344 more than in the corresponding period of the last year though less than in the last quarter. 4,027 births were registered. Exclusive of 516 still-born, 17,744 deaths were registered during the quarter as compared with 14,869 in the corresponding quarter of the last year, equal to an annual death-rate of 91·46 per 1,000 of population calculated on the census of 1,901, being 9,005 more than in the last quarter and 2,875 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Examining the mortality statistics, according to place of birth, we find that 4,493 persons excluding still-born were born in Bombay, 12,805 persons were born out of Bombay and that the place of birth of 386 persons could not be ascertained. From Plague 6,532 deaths were registered, being 5,572 more than in the last quarter but 992 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The mortality under this heading was 700, being 70 more than in the last quarter and 56 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The Chairman having intimated that members would have an opportunity of discussing the report, when it was presented to the Corporation, it was resolved to record it without any discussion.

The meeting after transacting some other business of unimportant nature, adjourned to Wednesday next.

"DUST prevention" is a matter which has seriously engaged the attention of experts ever since the fast-travelling motor showed us what an extraordinary amount of that unpleasant commodity is to be met with on the average road. But it has been left to a French medical man to appreciate the full horrors of the situation. He tells us that in a single pound of dust taken from one of the best-kept streets in Paris, he has found no fewer than 1,300,000 microbes, while in another street the sample produced as many as 2,100,000 specimens. After the last microbe had been carefully counted and removed, there must have been very little dust remaining in the one pound sample.

ONE must always experience a feeling of regret when time-honoured beliefs are rudely upset by modern-day scientists. The latest instance of the fallacy of a long-credited circumstance comes from Paris, and concerns the rather pretty incident which immediately precedes the death of the swan, which creature, poets and others have always assured us, chants its own funeral dirge. The director of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, now says that there is no truth in the story. He has lately watched the death throes of no fewer than eleven swans, and none of them uttered so much as a single note before the dying gasp. But these swans, we are told, came by their death owing to poison, and it can readily be believed that the moribund swan which has eaten freely of arsenic or some other deadly substance is in no mood for singing.

LONDON'S HOTEL DE VILLE.

FIFTEEN YEARS' SEARCH FOR A SITE.

FOR the tenth time in its sixteen years history, the London County Council is to be called upon to select a site upon which to erect the long-promised and much-needed County Hall.

When it succeeded the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1889, it was found that the old board room would not accommodate more than half the members. For more than a year, the meetings were held in the new Council Chamber of the Guildhall, during which the late Mr. Thomas Blashill fashioned, at a cost of £10,000 the present Council Chamber, which is too small, very inconvenient, and altogether unhealthy.

It was in 1890, that the Council obtained power from Parliament to borrow money for the purchase of a site for new offices. Christ's Hospital was at first suggested, and a site on the Embankment, now covered by newspaper offices, was considered. Both were rejected, the Council being then of opinion that it was only a matter of time before the Guildhall and the Mansion House would be handed over to them.

The moment the Council returned to the enlarged Council Chamber at Spring Gardens, the search for a site was renewed. Millbank Prison and the Foundling Hospital were suggested, but dismissed as being not central enough. At this juncture, the great Liberator smash brought the older portion of the Hotel Cecil, which was then in carcase form, into the market. This building was offered as it stood to the Council for £400,000, but rejected because it was believed that no suitable Council Chamber could be constructed in the building. Without doubt this was the greatest bargain ever within reach of the Council especially as it is certain that what the Hotel Cecil authorities have done the Council could have done, too, at a cost of about half the total of £1,700,000 which it is proposed to spend on the South London site now before the Council.

LORD ROSEBERY'S PROTEST.

Within a few weeks an opportunity occurred for purchasing the large area of land on the south side of the offices of the Local Government Board, and now being covered by Government offices. The Council had all but decided, the speeches were almost unanimous in its favour, and the vote was about to be taken, when Lord Rosebery, who possessed immense power in the Council, walked into the Council Chamber, and without further ado rose to speak. In less than five minutes, the fate of the site was decided. I implore the Council, said Lord Rosebery, not to purchase this site, upon which a county hall would dominate the House of Parliament. His lordship proceeded to argue that there were the grevest objections to building a county hall so close to the Houses of Legislature—for the Council were at that time as daggers drawn with Parliament, and spent its time chiefly in criticising the doings of Parliament, threatening almost to usurp the privileges of the Legislature in respect of London questions—and the Council taking his words as prophetic, trooped into the lobby against the purchase.

The next scheme which reached the stage when it was thrown out by Parliament, proposed the construction of a County Hall which would cover Spring Gardens, give a fine frontage to the continuation of the Mall now being carried out, and present another front to Trafalgar-square. Unfortunately the scheme was marred by a proposal that the ground floor of the Trafalgar-square frontage should be given up to shops. This ensured its rejection by Parliament, which acted upon the general views of the people as shown in the correspondence columns of the daily Press.

A proposal for building the new County Hall on the edge of Kingsway, on the site covered by the Foundling Hospital, and another for a site west of Lincoln's Inn Fields, with a frontage on Kingsway, were discussed in committee, but not dealt with by the Council.

"TOO NEAR PARLIAMENT."

It was felt by the Council that by far the best site would be the crescent bounded by Aldwych and the Strand, and this might have been adopted but for the fact that the Council were compelled by Act of Parliament to reinstate the Gaiety Theatre, the restaurant, and Short's.

An opportunity shortly afterwards presented itself to buy the site now occupied by the Carlton Hotel and His Majesty's Theatre. This was rejected because it was too costly. The Aquarium site, which was offered to the Council before the Wesleyans obtained it, was rejected because "it wanted in dignity." When the Westminster improvement in the neighbourhood of Lambeth Bridge was being carried out, a site with a river frontage and facing Lambeth Palace was thrown out as "not sufficiently central and too near the Houses of Parliament."

For a few years nothing more was heard of prospective sites, although urgent resolutions were passed in favour of new offices being speedily built. In July, 1902, a great scheme was submitted to the Council for building a County Hall and offices on the site now occupied by the Adelphi Estate, the buildings on which were designed by the Brothers Adam. This site was to cost about three-fifths that of Spring Gardens, and considerably less than half the cost of the crescent site or site in the Hay market. Big improvements and fewer of the ultimate cost to the ratepayers killed this scheme. From then until now, although every chairman of the Council has urged the necessity for providing new offices, the matter has stood still.

THE SCATTERED OFFICES.

No city in the world is so peculiarly situated as London in respect to its administrative machinery. At the present moment its principal administrative departments are scattered over West Central London in twenty places in the most out-of-the-way places, over shops, and almost in the roofs of most insignificant buildings. The very last acquisition of the Council is the dingy old building just vacated by Coutts's Bank. So economical is the Council even in regard to this modest possession, that work is about to be started to convert the ground floor into shops, the upper floors being reserved for the Council's staff.

As to the offices at Spring Gardens, it may be said at once that apart from the fact as to whether they are sufficiently dignified for such a great body, they are certainly insanitary, badly lighted, and not half big enough. With twenty-three committees meeting during five days of the week as early as ten in the morning and as late as five at night, and with but five rooms in which to meet, it becomes necessary to hold some meetings in the lobbies. With committee rooms always full, it becomes impossible to freshen the air in them, and members suffer in health.

Whatever views there may be as to the Council's responsibility for adding to the rates, none who know under what conditions the Council's work is conducted, can offer objection to a proposal for new offices.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th April, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 ...	£10,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 28th April 1905 by Council Bills	£13,38,651
3	By Gold.....	nil
	Balances to be remitted from 30th April 1905 to 31st March 1906	£15,111,449

THE death is announced of Mr. F. J. Portman from enteric fever. He came to India as professor of history in the Lahore Government College, and did excellent work in that capacity and as Secretary of the Punjab University Sports Tournament. On account of his ability, his splendid physique, and his prowess in games he was specially selected for work in the Reorganisation of the Mayo College at Ajmere, where he has done work of great value both in the class-room and on the playground. His death means a heavy loss to the young Chiefs and Thakurs of Rajputana.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes to the "Academy" a complicated concatenation of outlandish words which he has met with in his recent reading. His tastes are apparently rather catholic. "In the noetic universe of writers, there seems to be a dichotomy, which I count it no parergon to scry. Are the allotropic and isomeric capacities of the English language to be used dynamically or kinetically? Shall the reboant conchimarian horns of a neologistic caucus of mug-umps establish their hegemony upon our honest, littoral—shall their operose chitine be allowed to pullulate into tuberosities? It does not arride me that our palmary plainness should suffer deliquum, and that these metics, these tumid microcephalic denizens, with their megalomaniac tongues, who regard sound as ancillary to the quite exiguous sense, should flourish, while the autochthonous inhabitant dwines."

EX-PUPIL AND HEAD-MASTER.

CURIOUS LIBEL ACTION.

A LIBEL action presenting some interesting and singular features came before Mr. Justice Lawrance and a special jury, on April 13th. The plaintiff was Mr. Harold Edward Blind, of 20, Queen Anne's-grove, Chiswick, an ex-student of the University College School in Gower-street, who wrote a letter to the "Morning Post" criticising the transference of the school's cadet corps from the London Rifle Brigade to the Artists' Corps. This produced a letter to Mr. Blind from Dr. H. J. Spencer, the headmaster of the schools, who, while refusing to discuss the matter in the correspondence columns of a newspaper, complained that the letter in the "Morning Post," which was afterwards published in a modified form by the "Daily Chronicle," made reflections on the good faith and common-sense of those responsible for the transference of the cadet corps, which was approved by Lord Bingham, who commanded the London Rifle Brigade. The letter concluded as follows :—

Dr. Spencer considers Mr. Blind's action and conduct altogether unworthy of any one professing to be a friend of a school and a gentleman, and for the future forbids Mr. Blind to enter the school premises for any purpose or to attend any school function or meeting.

Mr. Blind, who sued through his father, now complained that a copy of the letter was posted on the school notice board for several days and that it was read by Dr. Spencer to an assemblage of all the students. The concluding sentence, he said, was libellous as it conveyed the impression that he had been guilty of disgraceful conduct and was unfit to mix in the society of gentlemen. Dr. Spencer pleaded that the words complained of were true and fair comment, and that the occasion was privileged. Mr. G. Spencer Bower and Mr. F. M. Abrahams appeared for the plaintiff, and Dr. Spencer was represented by Mr. C. A. Russell, K. C., and Mr. W. Willis.

Mr. Bower, in relating the facts given above, stated that Mr. Blind was now a journalist, and that his father was an artist. The plaintiff left the school in July, 1903, and, as Dr. Spencer, who had been headmaster of the Glasgow High School, was only appointed in September of that year, Blind has never come under his jurisdiction, in fact, except for some four or five interviews, they were complete strangers. Immediately Mr. Blind's letter appeared in the "Morning Post" Dr. Spencer adopted a lordly, pedagogic manner and wrote to the plaintiff, offering him an opportunity of considering the statements he had made and the position in which they placed him with regard to the school. Mr. Blind invited Dr. Spencer to reply to him in the columns of the Press, and this brought fourth the letter, a portion of which the plaintiff regarded as a serious libel.

A PUBLIC APOLOGY REFUSED.

In his letter, Dr. Spencer declared that Lord Bingham's approval of the transference of the cadet corps from the Rifle Brigade to the Artist Corps sufficiently refuted Mr. Blind's allegation that the University College School had by its secession repudiated its obligation to the parent battalion and broken away from the regiment while the fact that the cadet corps already numbered over 75 members was direct proof of the increase of military ardour on the part of the boys the existence of which Blind denied. Counsel observed that Dr. Spencer wrote as if there had been some enthusiastic outbreak of martial spirit in the school and the inauguration of some new and great movement, whereas what had really occurred was a mere transference of the corps from one brigade to another. A demand by the lad's father for a public apology which would remove the aspersions made by Dr. Spencer was refused, and these proceedings were instituted. In his defence, Dr. Spencer, while pleading justification, asserted that the words complained of did not bear the interpretation placed upon them. In other words, he said I will stab at you, and if I fail I will have recourse to the law for a shield. The law, however, had the power to say that the shield must not be used as a bludgeon. The three defences of justification, fair comment, and privilege reminded counsel of the Holy Roman Empire, which was neither holy, Roman, nor an Empire. (Laughter.)

The plaintiff then gave evidence. He said he was nineteen years of age, and had been a pupil of University College School and a sergeant in the cadet corps. He was still in the London Rifle Brigade. As an old boy he considered the transference of the corps to the Artists' Brigade extremely regrettable, and he thought so still. In his letter to the "Morning Post" he did not intend to make any reflection upon the school authorities or to deny the existence of military ardour among the boys. He merely pointed out that it was not a new movement.

Replying to further questions, the plaintiff complained that since the letter was posted, he had been cut by two old members of the school.

SCHOOLBOY LOYALTY.

Mr. George Ramsay, son of Sir Wm. Ramsay, said he had been a student at University College School for over four years. He remembered an assemblage of the scholars at which Dr. Spencer stated that Blind had written a disgraceful letter to the papers, and had shown himself not to be a gentleman or a friend of the school. Dr. Spencer further said that Blind would not be allowed within the precincts of the school under any pretext whatever. The alleged libel was either read or the words used, which were much the same. After considering the matter for four days, witness went to Dr. Spencer and told him he could not be loyal both to him and to his friend Blind. Dr. Spencer agreed and endeavoured to persuade witness that he was right and Blind wrong. Dr. Spencer then had an interview with Sir Wm. Ramsay, with the result that witness left the school.

Mr. Justice Lawrance's Court was crowded again on April 14th, with students from the University College School in Gower-street when the hearing of the action was resumed.

Dr. Spencer examined, repeated that Blind had been consulted about, and expressed approval of the proposed transference, saying that it would be a "ripping thing" for the school. He regarded Blind's letter to the Press as very detrimental, not only to the new cadet corps, but to the discipline of the school and the use by him of the word secession as extremely regrettable. He forbade Blind to enter the school again because he thought it very undesirable to allow anyone to come there ostensibly as a friend, and reserve the right, as Blind put in in the witness-box yesterday, to shove it into them whenever he considered it right. In his speech to the boys he characterised Blind's letter as disloyal and mischievous, but did not use the word "disgraceful." Mr. Rudolf Blind's demand for a public apology was in the circumstances intolerable, and one he could not possibly comply with.

In cross-examination, Dr. Spencer denied having said that he intended to show the London Rifle Brigade how to run a company. He regarded a letter from Blind to him as most offensive and impertinent. Here was a schoolboy of eighteen asking his headmaster to reply to him in the public Press, and to "specify with the needful precision." (Laughter.) "Had anyone ever before heard of a schoolboy asking the headmaster of his school to 'specify with needful precision', asked Dr. Spencer heatedly.

Counsel: Were you in the frame of mind you are in now when you wrote the letter?—I had not been subjected to this sort of heckling, you know. (Laughter.)

Dr. Spencer said he doubted the bona fide of Blind's letter, and an amusing discussion ensued between the doctor and Mr. Spencer Bower, the cross-examining counsel, as to the correct pronunciation of the phrase.

Dr. Spencer, who favours the "bonna" fiddeen rendering, evoked considerable mirth by informing Mr. Bower, who stands by the more popular pronunciation, that his quantities were all wrong."

In re-examination, Dr. Spencer said he desired to remove an impression left on the court by the evidence of young Ramsay yesterday, which was to the effect that he left the school because of the matters now in dispute. The fact was that Sir William Ramsay had given notice long before that his son would leave at the end of the term. Other witnesses having been called to contradict the plaintiff on certain points, counsel proceeded to address the jury.

THE editor of the Belgrade "Narodni List," an Opposition paper, was attacked in a public coffee-house on April 8, by Lieutenant Vemitch (who boasts of having fired the first shot at the late Queen Draga). The editor drew a revolver, and the lieutenant subsided. Unfortunately, the affair did not end here, for during the night, Vemitch, with a party of his comrades, tried to effect an entrance into the editor's house. The inmates, however, were on the alert, and fired shots at the assailants. Lieutenant Vemitch was slightly wounded in the wrist, and the band retired without having succeeded in forcing the door.

THE COMING MEN.

AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

IN 'M. A. P." T. P. has begun a series of articles dealing with the coming in the next Ministry, I write, he says in the first article, at a time when any moment may bring an entire and revolutionary change in the political situation. By the day these remarks are before my readers there may be a new Ministry in office; indeed, anything may happen at any moment. My remarks, therefore, are written under a certain disadvantage, for they may be either up-to-date or out of date by the time they appear. The reader must make allowance for me under such circumstances.

I have to start out with a proposition which may appear disputable to certain very ardent partisans, but which I think, will be accepted by the man in the street. That statement is that an appeal to the country must come within the next few weeks, and that the result of that appeal will be the return of a Liberal majority. That is my own strong opinion, but I am bound to admit that it is not the universal opinion even in the House of Commons. I asked Mr. Jesse Collings—the nearest and closest friend whom Mr. Chamberlain has in the House of Commons, with the exception, of course, of his own son—when he thought the General Election would come, and he answered with that beaming smile which has become almost historic, that there was no chance of an election for another twelve months, but I think Mr. Collings stands alone in that opinion, and I repeat that the universal feeling is that the present state of things cannot go on, and that the present Ministry will be out of office within a few weeks, or, at most, within a few months from now.

RESIGNATION OR DISSOLUTION?

The situation is not quite so simple as some people outside Parliament think. A General Election has been talked so much about that it is forgotten that there is a very important question which has to be settled before the General Election comes. That question is which side is going to make the appeal to the country? For Mr. Balfour, as Prime Minister, may adopt either of two courses, even after he has made up his mind that he can no longer hold office on present conditions. He might dissolve Parliament himself or he might simply resign, and leave the Liberal Prime Minister, whoever he might be, to initiate the Dissolution. At first sight it might appear that there was very little difference between the one course and the other, but as a matter of fact, politicians know that there is all the difference in the world. If Mr. Balfour were to make the Dissolution then he would go to the country with all the sins, real or alleged, of the past to be discussed and voted upon. The Leader of the Liberal Party would still be in Opposition, and, according to all traditions and practice, an Opposition has simply a negative duty to discharge—it is to criticise the policy, and acts of the others and not to put forward a policy of its own. The Government has to fight on its past; the Opposition is free to leave to the imagination all the boundless promises and possibilities of the future.

It will be seen at once that the Opposition, under such circumstances, has an immense advantage. You can tell the evil men have done; you can never be certain what evil or good the future contains. In addition, an Opposition has, like every political party, certain perplexing problems on which it is difficult for it to make any pronouncement that does not run the risk of giving dissatisfaction to some of its friends, and an advantage to some of its enemies. Mr. Balfour, at this moment, is unable to say anything on the Fiscal question which may offend the Chamberlainites on the one hand, and the anti-Protectionists on the other. In the same way C. B. and the other Liberal Leaders are supposed to be in considerable trouble with regard to the question of Home Rule. Either, it is said, they would frighten the Unionists, who are coming back to them by their extremeness on that question, or they would escrange the Irish, who number eighty-two votes in Parliament, by their moderation.

PRECEDENTS.

To sum up. If Mr. Balfour resign, then the Liberal party will probably have to come into office, and if they do so, they will have to come before the nation as a Government, and not as an Opposition; in other words, with a positive instead of a negative programme. This would be of obvious and so immense an advantage to the party of Mr. Balfour that beyond question C.-B. would not allow himself to be manœuvred into the position if he could possibly avoid it. There have been plenty of instances in which Opposition Leaders, for the reasons I have given, and others, have refused to take office, even when the Prime Minister of the other party by resigning seemed to offer it willingly to them. Sir Robert Peel resigned in 1845, but Lord John Russell, the Leader of the Liberal Opposition, refused to take office, with the result that Peel was compelled to pass the Liberal policy of Free Trade, and then to ruin himself in the process of doing so by the revolt among his own Protectionist followers. Mr. Gladstone resigned in 1872 or 1873, and Disraeli might at once have taken office, but he refused to do so, not thinking the time ripe, with the result that when Mr. Gladstone had to go to the country in the following year 1874 he was utterly beaten, and Disraeli for the first time was placed in command of a great and a real majority.

THE ROSEBERY SHADOW.

There is no doubt, then, that C.-B. would refuse to take office before a General Election if he could, and would compel Mr. Balfour to face the country with all the sin of the past upon his devoted head. But can C. B. refuse? This brings me to the inner state of the Liberal Party. The man who at this moment is most disliked by aveage liberals is Lord Rosebery. The average Liberal feels towards him as the member of the Irish party feels towards Mr. Healy. Lord Rosebery is regarded as a marplot, who is never so happy as when he is embarrassing his own friends. Even up to a few months ago it was possible that he could still have had the leadership of the Liberal Party if he had chosen to demand it. Everybody recognises his attractive personality, his great influence over the electorate, and all the advantages that would accrue to any party from having one of his outstanding name as its standard-bearer. But that state of feeling has now passed away, and his leadership would produce a violent Radical revolt—to say nothing of the outburst of feeling among the Irish Nationalists who now hate Lord Rosebery with an intensity they do not feel towards any of their ordinary political opponents in the Unionist Party. Lord Rosebery himself is said to recognise the feelings he has provoked. Moreover, he suffered so much in health from a previous Premiership that he is said to funk the Premiership again at least, not unless he was in such a position of supremacy as to make his work much easier than it was in the divided Cabinet over which he presided in olden days. If he has any designs, then, for the Premiership it is supposed that he looks rather to a Coalition Government, which would succeed a short lived Administration under C.-B., and in which the Duke of Devonshire and other Liberal Unionist Free Traders would be his colleagues.

C.-B.'S DIFFICULTY.

But if C.-B. were to refuse the Premiership on the resignation of Mr. Balfour, a Rosebery Premiership would then become an immediate possibility. It not almost a necessity, the King would have to send for Lord Rosebery if the regular Opposition Leader refused; a nothing probably the King would have no objection to do, for he has always been a friend of Lord Rosebery; and then to use the vulgar expression, the fat would be in the fire. C.-B would be blamed by his own friends for having deserted them in their hour of need, there might be a break up of the Liberal forces into several different and of course, warring sections and the advent of a strong Radical Ministry might be postponed indefinitely. It is certain then, that if Mr. Balfour resigns instead of issuing an immediate appeal to the country, C.-B., if called upon by the King, would have to accept office; and to go before the country with his programme for discussion and criticism. People who know the subtleness, the adroitness, and the tenacity of Mr. Balfour believe that he will manage to manœuvre C.-B. into this position, and that when the appeal comes before the country it will be under the Premiership of C.-B.

FORMING A MINISTRY.

And this brings me to the question which at this moment is probably exercising the minds of many men. There is no period so painful to politicians as the period when a new Administration is about to be formed. Mr. Gladstone, amid his many marvellous physical advantages, had that of being able to command sleep at any time; and even the stormiest debates and the most exciting times had no power over that almost infantile peacefulness of slumber which renewed him for daily conflict. But even Mr. Gladstone was worried when he had to choose the members of a ministry, and for once was unable to have a good night's rest. Lord Salisbury was so troubled by this particular duty that he turned instinctively to the men he knew—including his own relatives—in his perplexity and in his hatred of new faces. It is equally worrying for the expectants of office as for those who have to bestow it.

PRIME MINISTER.

But Ministries have to be arranged, whatever the heartaches on the one side or the other; and so I must hazard a guess as to who will be its members when C.-B. gets the order from the King to form a new Administration. I speak of C.-B. being called for because his is the name generally supposed to be first in running now for the Premiership; but I should add that the name of Lord Spencer is also frequently mentioned. It lies between these two Liberal leaders. I think the better chance being for C.-B. Liberals generally have a preference for a Prime Minister who is a member of the popular chamber. They don't like the House of Lords, and, naturally, they do not wish to give it the prestige of having the First Minister on its benches, and therefore, removed from the sight and criticism of the popular chamber.

MR. MORLEY AND MR. ASQUITH.

But there are some who think that C. B., even if he become Prime Minister, will not remain a member of the House of Commons. He has all the right to become a member of the House of Lords if he be so disposed—long political service, great wealth, the benignant wisdom which would make him a power even in that hostile assembly; and many people think that he might desire, now that he is getting to the seventies, the greater ease and the lighter work of the Upper Chamber. In that case a difficulty would arise as to the Leadership of the House of Commons. That position lies between Mr. John Morley and Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, since he finished his life of Gladstone, seems to have taken a new lease of life; he positively looks quite a youngster—one of the youngest men in the House for his years. Always fond of drabs and blues—somewhat after the fashion of the French revolutionary period—he now bloos s in particoloured ties, his step is springy, his air joyous; in short, this philosopher, who was once considered sombre, now seems to have joined the army of the laughter-loving and the buoyant.

His long service, his high standing in the country, his official seniority would entitle him to the place of Leader in the House if C. B. went to the Lords. Mr. Asquith has other views, it is supposed; but here again, there would be a difficulty. The woolsack is naturally the goal of every great and successful lawyer's ambition. Sir Robert Reid was Attorney-General in the last Liberal Administration, and as such has a prior right, if he choose to push it, to the highest place in the legal profession, if that were not so, and if Mr. Asquith would probably be the Lord Chancellor, which would dispose of any rival claims between him and Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley at one time was supposed to be ambitious of the Foreign Secretaryship. For that office he has the qualification which is rarer than some people suppose among politicians namely, the power of speaking French fluently. The Foreign Secretary has to meet the Ministers of the different Powers every week, and French is the language spoken. A knowledge of French is therefore, one of the first essential of the position. It was one of the reasons why Lord Lansdowne was appointed his successor by Lord Salisbury in the Foreign Secretaryship.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The mysterious star which has been causing so much excitement at Cherbourg is believed to be identified, and it appears that the warships which sallied forth every night in chase of it have really been engaged in a gallant attempt to capture the planet Venus. It is pleasant to speculate on what would have happened if they had succeeded. Diplomatists might have differed, but the rest of the world must have agreed that no flag might more fitly float over that particular piece of territory than that of the most gallant of nations. And on the planet Venus there would have been no two opinions about it.

It was, of course, as a war tax that the income tax was originally imposed by Pitt in 1799, and Mr. Gladstone was of opinion that it should be regarded as a fiscal reserve, to be used only at a national crisis, and not as an ordinary source of national revenue. In his Budget speech of 1853 he said:—"It is an engine of gigantic power for great national purposes, but at the same time there are circumstances attending its operation which make it difficult, perhaps impossible, at any rate not desirable, to maintain it as a portion of the permanent and ordinary finances of the country. The public feeling of its inequality is a fact most important in itself. The inquisition it entails is a most serious disadvantage and the frauds to which it leads are an evil which it is not possible to characterise in terms too strong."

The income tax has not always been regarded as a necessary evil, often aggravated and seldom relieved. When Mr. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer for the first time in 1853, he actually inaugurated a scheme for its extinction. It then stood at seven pence, at which rate it was to continue for two years. Then for the next two years it was to be six pence, and for three years more five pence. The tax was finally to drop out for all ordinary purposes in 1860. Unhappily we backed the wrong horse; the Crimean War broke out, and instead of being gradually dropped, the tax had next year to be raised from seven pence to fourteen pence, and now, at the end of a good deal more than another generation, the abolition of the tax seems more remote than ever.

Referring to the article in the 'Manchester Guardian," a correspondent writes:—Talking about universal alphabets, I wonder if every one has forgotten Alexander Melville Bell's Visible Speech. The system was rather too complicated to be called an alphabet, but it was certainly universal point. The symbols were a sort of conventionalised pictorial representation of the positions of the vocal organs in pronouncing various sounds. . . his system of writing could express anything from a Welsh double "l" to a Kaffir click. The experiment demonstrating its capabilities were attended by a representative of the "Athenæum" thirty years ago, and were thus described in the editorial of July 15, 1865 :—

"Mr. Bell sends his two sons out of the room and then invites the company to make words in any language . . . and sounds of any kind, no matter how absurd or original. . . . Mr. Bell tries each sound himself until the proposer admits that he has got it; then he writes it down. . . . The young gentlemen are recalled, and they forthwith read what is presented to them, reproducing to a nicety, amidst general laughter and astonishment, all the queer Babellisms which a grave party of philologists have strained their muscles to invent."

I do not know whether Russian and Polish were tested, but there would have been no difficulty, for the system was so complete that it was literally possible to spell a sneeze in it!

"One of our great objects," says Mr. Chamberlain "is to deal with the problem of unemployment." We all know how. Here is a better idea from Bastiat, whom, by the way, Mr. Chamberlain would find very good reading. "I will provide twice as much employment for everybody," said Bastiat—"if you will let me tie every man one hand behind his back."

With the return of the cycling season interest in the great feeding question is revived. It is commonly said that every Saturday 10,000 cyclists bowl along the great road leading from Manchester into the heart of Cheshire, and that on their way they pass between two ten-mile rows of ham and eggs, decently concealed from public view. But even a cyclist may have too many miles of ham and egg, and at least on Sundays he would prefer to have something else. The general inquiry is for some public place in the nearer Cheshire towns and villages where one may have a substantial midday meal at a reasonable cost. The thorough cyclist is teetotal at least whilst he is on a ride, and generally he would rather feed in a temperance house than in a licensed hotel. But experience is against the temperance house. Its cold marble tables, its sawdust floors, and its pervading air of inhospitality handicap it heavily in competition with the cosy, clean, and well-furnished hotel, in which there is the ever ready welcome. This contrast runs through Cheshire as through most other parts of the country. Even a man to whom shillings are a consideration will rather pay 2s. 3d. for his mutton and potatoes in the hotel than eat a similar meal in the temperance place for nineperce. Why should temperance be so forbidding? It should be possible on the popular cycling routes to provide a good dinner agreeable surroundings for a shilling or eighteenpence. There is a fortune here for a caterer of taste and cleanly habits.

WEAKNESS

When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.

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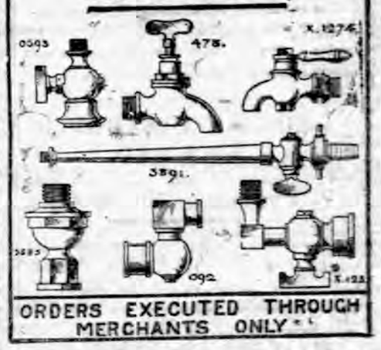

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PURELY PERSONAL.

WHEN writing a few weeks ago on the great heart-break of Lord St. Helier's life—the death of his son—I little thought that I was in reality writing the obituary of the eminent and popular judge says "M. A. P." His retirement from work meant, as it has meant for so many busy and notable men, retirement from life. It is only two short months since expressions of regret for his absence from the bench were to be heard on every side; to-day all are mourning his death. Lord St. Helier has died at what may be considered an early age when the careers of some of his compeers are taken into consideration. He was but sixty-two years of age at his retirement, and that is an early age in these strenuous days for a man to leave the judicial bench; and doubtless he would have remained for many more years in his high office, if it had not been for the domestic loss, mentioned above, which was the tragedy of his life, and of the life of his wife. Marrying when they were both beyond their first youth, they had one child, a boy. This was the idol of their souls. If anything could add to this child's enjoyment or chances in life, his parents were ready to give it. If the boy had not been of a sweet and fine disposition, he might have been spoiled by all the indulgence which the exhaustless love and idolatry of his parents bestowed upon him. But the nature was too fine to be spoiled, and he grew up a sweet, universal, popular, affectionate, ingenious boy.

In an evil hour it was suggested that, as part of his training as a soldier, he should pay a visit to India. The high influence of his parents, his popularity with everybody, and his acquaintance with all the distinguished people of his time made it easy for him to get an appointment near one of the great Englishmen who govern India, and it looked as if his days in India were to be made at once instructive and delightful. But hygienic conditions in India are often imperfect, and before the poor lad had been long there, he was attacked by typhoid fever. Nobody at first thought very seriously of the malady; he was but a boy, and youth has immense powers of recuperation; and nobody ever admitted the possibility of his being struck down to the grave—he, a lad of twenty-two or so. His unhappy parents were informed by cable, I believe, of the vicissitudes of the always prolonged malady, and just as they were expecting that the news would mark the end of the disease there came the dread intelligence instead that he was dead—and dead in far-off India, away from home from father, from mother!

There are sorrows from which men and women never recover; a single grave often contains not merely the clay of him who has passed away, but the hearts of those whose mutilated life still persists. And so it was, as his father's death has proved, with the poor boy. His grave was the end of all the joy or even the tolerableness of life for his parents. Neither was ever the same since, and it was the illness which this great grief caused which was the immediate cause of Mr. Justice Jeune's resignation. Thus do apparently prosperous careers and enviable lives end often in a darkness and depth of grief that might make a man prefer to the most brilliant of such careers, the most famous of such lives, the lot of the kind whose daughters and sons, in robust health, remain to close their parents' eyes.

An unusual interest attaches to the poem on the death of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn which has appeared in the "Times" from the pen of the Right Rev. Dr. Alexander, the Anglican Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, who celebrated his eighty-first birthday on April 13th. The octogenarian Primate was married to a Miss Humphreys, well-known for her many beautiful poems. Of her verses, there is a green hill far away, Gounod said that they set themselves to music. Mrs. Alexander did not live to see her husband Primate of All Ireland, for she died in 1895, the year before he was elevated to the Archbishopric of Armagh from the See of Derry. There are but few members of either House of Parliament left to remember the eloquent Bishop of Derry and Raphoe speaking in opposition to the Irish Disestablishment Bill of 1869. Dr. Alexander was one of the three Irish bishops entitled to sit in the Lords in that year, and he is now the sole survivour of the bishops of the Established Church in Ireland. The Archbishop of Armagh, even in his old age is a handsome man, tall and portly, with snow white hair, and a benevolent expression which admirably fits his character. A charming personality he is a man of broad mind and tolerant views, and he enjoys the respect and admiration of all creeds, notwithstanding that his home is in a part of Ireland where the line of religious distinction is drawn with peculiar clearness.

Invariably, when an earthquake has convulsed some part of the universe, newspaper men, scientists, and sages of all descriptions hasten to the little village of Shide, which lies near Newport, the capital of the Isle of Wight. For at Shide lives Professor Milne, the distinguished, the miraculous seismologist, who has conceived an apparatus that not only announces the passing of an earthquake, but records at what spot and at what hour the earthquake occurred. The apparatus lives (the verb "live" is permissible) in a coach house in the Professor's garden and upon the occasion of the disastrous Lahore earthquake many were the visitors from London and also from the provinces who congregated curiously and excitedly at the coach-house door. Impossible, without much space at one's command, to describe the apparatus; suffice it to say that it faithfully performed its duty while Lahore underwent that appalling ordeal, and that the news reached Shide before it reached London. And Professor Milne obligingly imparted all his "observations" to the assembly of visitors. A man of about fifty, with keen blue eyes, vigorous and alert, who has travelled all over the world, had innumerable adventures, and will, with his love of travel, most probably have many more.

For nearly twenty years Professor Milne lived in Japan. He was a professor at the Tokio University, and soon turned his attention to earthquakes, which in Japan happen two or three times a day. Not, of course formidable earthquakes; but the Professor was deeply interested even in baby ones, and his researches and experiments aroused the admiration and wonder of the Japanese Government. Also they attracted the attention of the Mikado, and for His Majesty's pleasure, a sham earthquake was planned and performed. On a waste piece of ground Professor Milne put up houses and towers, and beneath them were laid mines. The Mikado, placed at a safe distance, had but to press a button and the mines would explode and the earthquake would occur. Calm and imperturbable was His Majesty when he appeared upon the scene, and calmly did he press the button. A fearful explosion—houses and towers and all manner of wreckage in the air and the Professor naturally expected some expression of surprise, some show of excitement, from the Mikado; but His Majesty was still calm and imperturbable. He had neither started nor blinked. Motionless and impassive he watched the scene. Then, just on taking his leave, he uttered the one word: Really!

A reader of M. A. P. sends me the following and most interesting supplement to my article of last week on the Muller murder: I well remember the public excitement caused by the murder, and the terror it inspired in the minds of suburban railway travellers. You mention Mr. Briggs's watch, but without describing the important part it played in the arrest of the murderer. Muller disposed of it to a Cheapside tradesman named Death (ominous name) taking as well as money a small article of jewellery—a pair of earrings, if I remember rightly. Among Muller's acquaintances was a cabman named Matthews, whom he called upon before leaving for America, and gave to his little girl, the cardboard box in which the earrings had been enclosed. When it became known that the watch had been purchased by Mr. Death, the box, which bore his name and address was handed to the police by Mathews. This led to the identification of Muller's hat and to all that followed. Muller left for America in a sailing vessel. Inspector Tanner, of Scotland Yard, followed some days later in a steam liner, got to New York two days before Muller, and arrested him on the vessel in the harbour.

A correspondent answers as follows the Green Room query of last week: What has become of Lely? This once popular Savoyard, whose name for some years, so far as London is concerned, has been out of the bill, has for some time devoted his talents to the auld Scotch songs, and in Scottish song and story has gained the sincere affection of his brithers o'er the Border. There are few towns and villages in Scotland which do not receive a visit once or twice a year from Mr. Lely and his talented wife. In addition to this oneman show, Mr Lely has long been associated with Mr. William Mollison in the yearly production of that hardy perennial, Rob Roy, his performance of Francis Osbaldiston (with songs) being almost as popular as Mr. Mollison's Bailie Nicol Jarvie—a combination of Scottish sentiment and humour greatly prized by the native. Mr. Lely's latest venture (also with Mr. Mollison) is the introduction of the successful American dramatisation of Dr. Watson's Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush, which has just set out to tour the provinces. In this Mr. Mollison has a strong character part to suit his temperament, and Mr. Lely excellent scope to introduce the songs, he loves so well and sings so charmingly. Mr. Lely spends his summervacation fishing at his picturesque place in Perthshire.

GOUT

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Gouty Eczema.
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The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

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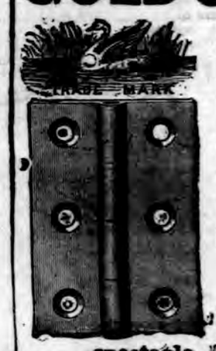

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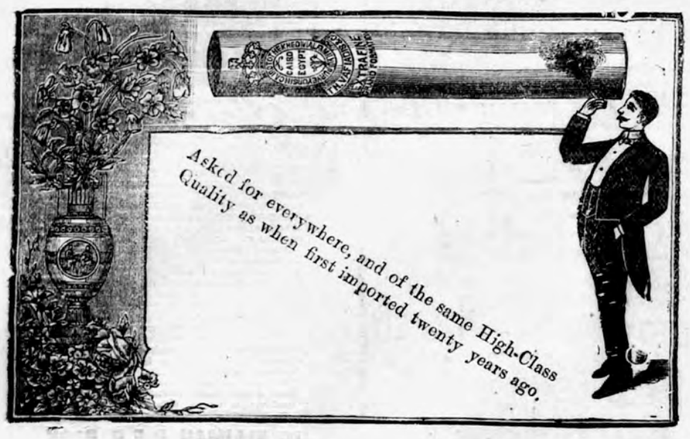

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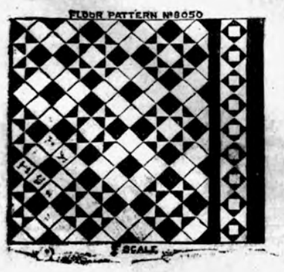

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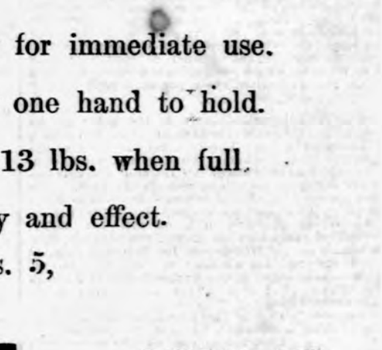

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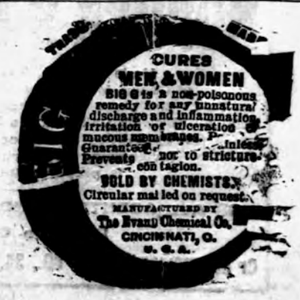
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